

# Kentucky Law Enforcement News

JUNE 2005 VOLUME 4, NUMBER 2

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Law Enforcement Since 1966**

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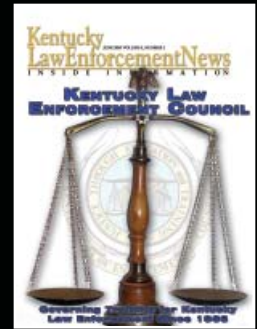
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*About the Cover*

The cover of this issue is about the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council. The council is the governing body for all of the state's law enforcement training. This issue's special section highlights the council, its members, duties and staff. The KLEC special section begins on page 78.



Ernie Fletcher  
Governor

Lt. Governor Stephen B. Pence  
Justice and Public Safety  
Cabinet Secretary

John W. Bizzack  
Commissioner

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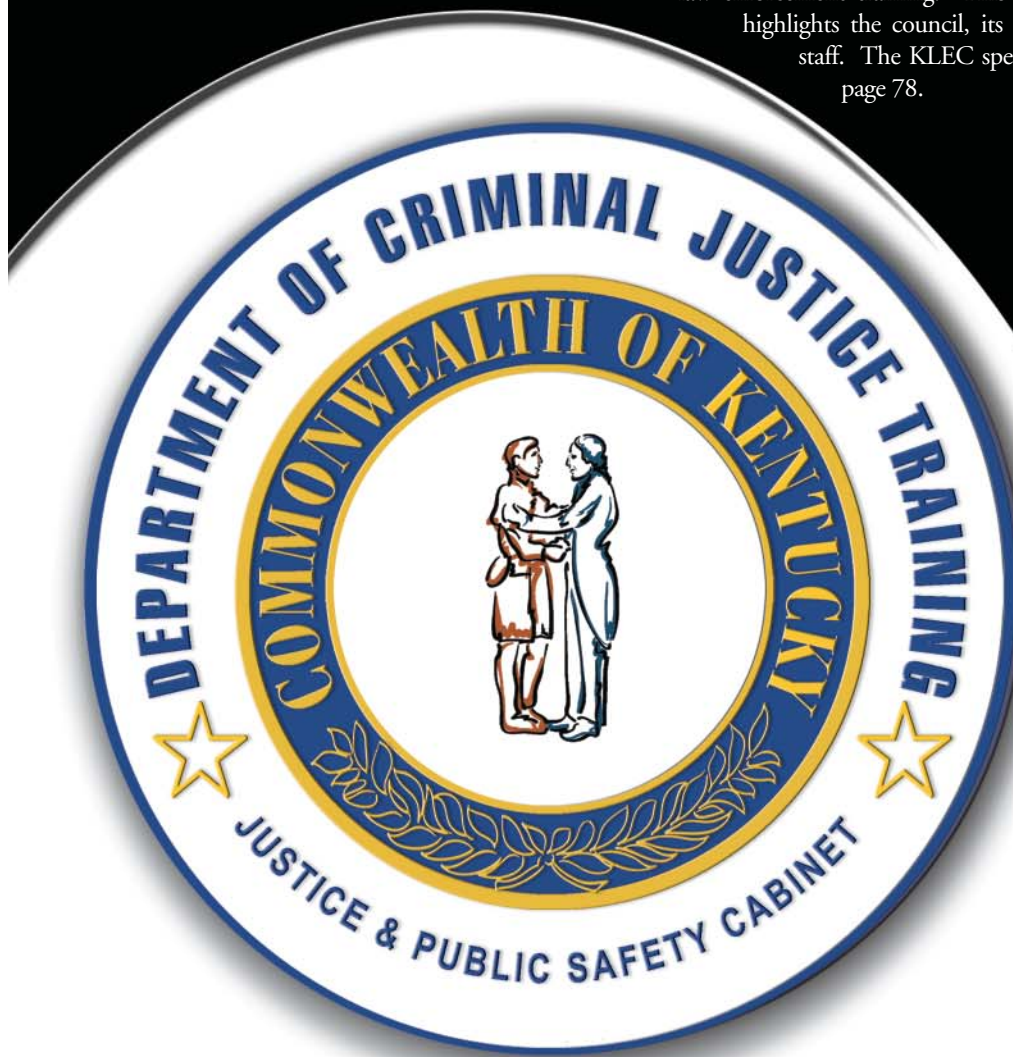
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The Kentucky Law Enforcement News staff is in need of dynamic, law enforcement related photos for possible publication in the magazine. We are interested in photos that are representative of all aspects of the law enforcement profession.

We can use black-and-white glossy, color prints or digital images. If we choose to use a particular photo in our magazine, appropriate credit will be given to the photographer. Because we cannot accept responsibility for lost or damaged prints, please send duplicates, not original prints.

KLEN News staff can also publish upcoming events and meetings. Please include the event title, name of sponsoring agency, date and location of the event and contact information.

The KLEN News staff invites you to communicate with us via e-mail. Our e-mail address is DOCJT.KLENN@ky.gov. We would like to know your thoughts on contemporary law enforcement issues. Article submissions may vary in length from 500 to 2,000 words. We welcome your comments, questions and suggestions about the magazine. Please include your name, title and agency on all e-mail messages. Also, the magazine is available for viewing on the DOCJT Web page. The DOCJT home page address is <http://docjt.ky.gov>.

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# Effective Planning Separates Amateurs From Professionals

*John W. Bizzack, Commissioner  
Department of Criminal Justice Training*

Sometimes people have a distorted notion of how things are actually accomplished. In sports, for example, they only see athletes suddenly becoming champions. They are unaware of the efforts that preceded the triumphs. In business or government we often see successes and assume they can be duplicated or surpassed without appreciating the initial effort that was required. Failure most often occurs because of the lack of planning and preparation.

When we design a plan with a definite objective, it puts us in charge of the final result. Being precise gives ideas more clarity and direction, and it helps us work harder to succeed.

When plans or goals are written, they become more concrete. In addition, written intentions help us all remember them, and make us more aware of what is necessary to achieve them.

There are various ways to attain goals, but ultimately, the depth of the commitment decides whether these goals will be achieved. Optimism, enthusiasm, intensity and excitement are the bases for motivation and success. However, much is dependant on how wisely these qualities are channeled.

Defining a situation before action is planned is essential. Simply defining a problem will help identify the opportunity within and create a better solution. By working hand in hand with others we can often discover outstanding possibilities that lead to new plans and ideas. Although problems may arise and discourage ambitions, we cannot sit on the sidelines and hope that someone else will assume authority or resolve the situation. Shouldering responsibility is essential to solve problems. Conscientious, reliable people, who can excel under pressure, meet obligations and assume leadership, are indispensable.

Everyone makes choices as to what role he or she will play in planning for success. The choice is either to actively participate or simply go through the motions from the sidelines. Being a reliable member of an organization means contributing to the success of everyone. It is important that each person involved in a plan realizes that what he or she provides to the group is valuable.

Major successes do not develop in a matter of weeks. Significant achievements are made up of small steady actions. It is both beneficial and logical to schedule and organize objectives, and methodically complete the objectives one step at a time. Doing what is essential and in appropriate order is important and separates amateurs from professionals.

### **The Kentucky Law Enforcement Issues Consortium**

Governor Ernie Fletcher and Lt. Governor Steve Pence established the Kentucky Law Enforcement Issues Consortium in April 2005. This group, made up of representatives from every professional law enforcement association in the state as well as representatives from all executive levels of Kentucky law enforcement, is another first for the Kentucky law enforcement community.

The charge of the organization is clear: identify the most critical issues facing Kentucky law enforcement, and develop solutions and recommendations for the administration and General Assembly.



*Commissioner John Bizzack*

KLIC held its first meeting on April 13 and 14. Details about the meeting, goals, and direction are reported in this edition of the *Kentucky Law Enforcement News* magazine on page 6. Importantly, KLIC is a planning vehicle that further galvanizes the leadership of the Kentucky law enforcement community to focus on issues that affect each community. KLIC has already identified the top critical issues facing Kentucky law enforcement ranging from homeland security, drugs, maintaining fiscal integrity and more effective use of the Kentucky Law Enforcement Foundation Program Fund (KLEFPF), to recruitment and retention of qualified law enforcement personnel. There are other issues, of course, but a plan with definite objectives has been established.

The results of the group discussions at the April KLIC meeting form the basis for clear, responsible solutions to issues that will certainly affect public safety in the Commonwealth for at least the next six to eight years.

A full report containing specific recommendations to Governor Fletcher and Lt. Governor Pence will be completed by KLIC by September 2005. This is in time for consideration by the administration and the General Assembly prior to the January 2006 session.

### **The 2005 KLEFPF Coalition**

The formation of the KLIC complements the planning efforts of another group: the 2005 KLEFPF Coalition. This coalition held its first meeting at the Department of Criminal Justice Training in late March 2005. It is made up of many of the same executives and heads of professional associations from across the state.

The meeting focused on the historical use of KLEFPF and the need to assure that this restricted fund, which underwrites all stipends and state-of-the-art training for officers in Kentucky, is used as intended by the 1974 legislation that created it. Specific goals, and a process through which those goals are achievable, was developed and unanimously agreed upon by the members of the coalition.

### **Kentucky Police Family Seminars**

The 16-week DOCJT Basic Training Academy acts as the first socializing event to make a peace officer out of a candidate. As with any new experience, the recruits are under certain stresses because the Basic Training Academy serves as a glimpse into the daily life of an officer. In the past little effort has been given to prepare the families of law enforcement offi-

cers with information as they, too, enter this field.

Research suggests and experience reveals that negativity and cynicism build over many officers' careers. Some research even suggests that a cynical attitude can be seen developing in the academy. This cynicism affects officers' relationships, especially with their families. As officers gain more experience, there is a tendency to communicate less and use humor as a defense to avoid dealing with problems. As they get more entrenched in the police subculture they become more isolated from the outside world. Often, officers' families become a part of that outside world as well.

Therefore, another first for Kentucky law enforcement was developed at DOCJT and piloted this spring. Although several agencies across the country offer a family night or similar event in an attempt to acquaint spouses and families with the rigors and lifestyle associated with police work, DOCJT has not found a specific focus applied anywhere to better prepare and educate law enforcement families.

Because of the nature and influence of law enforcement work, officers' outlooks may change. Likewise, their wives and other family members begin to feel more isolated and often feel they are facing the world alone. They see themselves as not in control of their lives. The department's schedule controls their schedule. The department's needs take precedence over their own.

The tendencies, however, are not predestined. We get to decide whether we give in to these tendencies or fight them. It takes a lot of work to overcome any tendency rather than give in to it.

In May, starting with Basic Training class 362, DOCJT will pilot the Police Family Seminar. This initiative is designed to support the entire law enforcement community by providing orientation to family members about the field of law enforcement and its affects on officers and their families.

Initial research into development of this initiative has identified a lack of formal effort by academies across the nation who will be monitoring the effort here in Kentucky for adoption of this initiative in their states.

There is no doubt that policing today requires officers to be more holistic. Effective law enforcement in any community requires that officers be active in their community outside of law enforcement circles. They must also be equipped with the knowledge of how their outlook, attitude and development affect both their careers and their families.

The results of the group discussions at the April KLIC meeting form the basis for clear, responsible solutions to issues that will certainly affect public safety in the Commonwealth for at least the next six to eight years.



## KLIC's First Meeting Provides Opportunity for Law Enforcement Executives to Voice Concerns to Administration



*DOCJT Commissioner John Bizzack speaks to the KLIC about the Kentucky Law Enforcement Foundation Program Fund as part of the roundtable discussion that took place on the second day of the consortium. Keith Hall, director of Kentucky's Office of Homeland Security, ODCP Executive Director Teresa Barton, UNITE Executive Director Karen Engle and J. Patrick McCreary, associate deputy director of the Bureau of Justice Assistance in the Office of Justice Programs, Washington, D.C. joined Bizzack in the roundtable.*

*Abbie Darst  
Public Information Officer*

Lt. Governor Stephen B. Pence appointed more than 60 of Kentucky's top law enforcement executives and professional association leaders to the newly created Kentucky Law Enforcement Issues Consortium April 14.

KLIC, a collaborative effort between the Department of Criminal Justice Training and the Justice and Public Safety Cabinet, was comprised of top leaders of Kentucky's six professional law enforcement associations. The consortium also included additional chiefs

and sheriffs, as well as other law enforcement executives from across the state. The purpose of the consortium is to assist and advise the administration on identifying and examining top issues, proposing action plans and providing support for implementation of items critical to public safety throughout the Commonwealth.

"This was the first formal consortium of its kind in Kentucky designed to harness police executive and professional association leadership to further develop the positive and progressive evolution of local, rural and

state law enforcement throughout the state,” DOCJT Commissioner John W. Bizzack said. “KLIC will provide a balanced, galvanized voice for law enforcement and give the administration, legislators and local elected officials the assurance that issues from the consortium have been thoroughly vetted and examined in unison by officials representing all Kentucky law enforcement.”

Lt. Governor Pence, who also serves as secretary of the Justice and Public Safety Cabinet, charged KLIC with the task of addressing and finding solutions to the issues that are facing Kentucky’s law enforcement community. Pence also praised them for their commitment and willingness to serve the Commonwealth.

“The Kentucky Law Enforcement Issues Consortium meeting provided a great opportunity for an open dialogue between our law enforcement officers from across the state,” Pence said.

“The meeting offered insight into important issues and concerns facing Kentucky’s law enforcement agencies. I look forward to working with these entities on making Kentucky communities safer.”

The two-day consortium began on Wednesday April 13 with a presentation by J. Patrick McCreary, associate deputy director of the Bureau of Justice Assistance in the Office of Justice Programs, Washington D. C., about the re-prioritization of issues in law enforcement. His presentation focused on the current technology trends in law enforcement across the nation and the importance of information sharing and collaboration.

On April 14, Keith Hall, executive director of the Kentucky Office of Homeland Security, UNITE Executive Director Karen Engle, and Office of Drug Control Policy Executive Director Teresa Barton, along with Commissioner Bizzack and McCreary, participated in a roundtable discussion



ABBIE DARST/DOCJT

*Oldham County Sheriff Steve Sparrow holds up a postcard during the group discussion opening activities, facilitated by EKU’s Facilitation Services Specialist Karen Russell.*



ABBIE DARST/DOCJT

*Lt. Governor Pence addresses KLIC and charges its members with the task of addressing and finding solutions to the issues that face Kentucky’s law enforcement community.*

on issues of drug abuse in Kentucky, homeland security, the Kentucky Law Enforcement Foundation Program Fund, and recruitment and retention.

The roundtable was followed by group discussions among the KLIC committee members, facilitated by Karen Russell, Eastern Kentucky University facilitation services specialist, dealing with specific issues related to the broad topics presented in the roundtable discussion. The groups, each made up of a diverse mixture of law enforcement executives from varying parts of the state, were able to bring numerous view points and unique ideas to the dialogue in order to lay out the best possible solutions and funding options for each issue. After several hours of debate, discussion and idea exchange, the groups reconvened to present their sugges-

tions and recommendations to the group.

KLIC will meet twice a year to discuss issues that affect Kentucky law enforcement and bring their concerns before the governor through legislative proposals each year. The next KLIC meeting is scheduled for September.

# DOCJT Continues to Present CDP Certificates

*DOCJT Staff Report*

The Career Development Program is a voluntary program that awards specialty certificates based on an individual's education, training and experience as a peace officer or telecommunicator. There are a total of 14 professional certificates, nine for law enforcement and five for telecommunications. The variety of certificates allows a person to individualize his or her course of study, just as someone would if pursuing a specific degree in college.

The Kentucky Law Enforcement Council congratulates and recognizes the following individuals for earning career development certificates. All have demonstrated a personal and professional commitment to their training, education and experience as a law enforcement officer or telecommunicator.

**John Aubrey**, Jefferson County Sheriff's Office, Law Enforcement Chief Executive

**Lonnie Baker**, Campbell County Dispatch, Basic Telecommunicator

**James Benham**, Shepherdsville Police Department, Intermediate Law Enforcement Officer

**Jerry Bloomfield**, Carlisle Police Department, Intermediate Law Enforcement Officer

**Stephen Boven**, Wilmore Police Department, Law Enforcement Chief Executive

**Joseph Bowles**, Jefferson County Sheriff's Office, Advanced Deputy Sheriff

**John Bradley**, Shepherdsville Police Department, Intermediate Law Enforcement Officer

**Joan Childers**, Shepherdsville Police Department, Intermediate Law Enforcement Officer

**Ralph Craig**, Radcliff Police Department, Law Enforcement Supervisor

**David Devoss**, Murray State University Public Safety, Law Enforcement Chief Executive

**Jason Faulkner**, Campbell County Police Department, Intermediate Law Enforcement Officer

**James Gaddie**, Campbellsville 911, Basic Telecommunicator

**Chetallen Gentry**, Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control, Advanced Law Enforcement Officer

**Mary Grant**, Campbellsville 911, Basic Telecommunicator

**Timothy Gray**, Paris Police Department, Law Enforcement Executive

**Gerald Griffin**, Jefferson County Sheriff's Office, Intermediate Law Enforcement Officer

**John Groves**, Louisville Metro Police Housing Authority, Intermediate Law Enforcement Officer; Advanced Law Enforcement Officer

**Paul Haddix**, Breathitt County Sheriff's Office, Advanced Law Enforcement Officer

**Eric Jeffries**, Cincinnati-Northern Kentucky Airport Police Department, Intermediate Law Enforcement Officer

**Linda Jewell**, Jefferson County Sheriff's Office, Advanced Deputy Sheriff

**James Jones**, Campbell County Police Department, Intermediate Law Enforcement Officer; Law Enforcement Officer Investigator

**Matt Lambert**, Cincinnati-Northern Kentucky Airport Police Department, Intermediate Law Enforcement Officer

**D. Scott Lanter**, Bluegrass Airport Police Department, Law Enforcement Chief Executive

**Kenneth Mattingly**, Radcliff Police Department, Intermediate Law Enforcement Officer

**Fred McCoy**, Hustonville Police Department, Law Enforcement Executive

**Randy McFall**, Campbellsville 911, Basic Telecommunicator

**Darrell Melton**, Bluegrass Airport Police Department, Basic Telecommunicator

**Brian Messer**, Cold Spring Police Department, Intermediate Law Enforcement Officer

**Kimberly Minniear**, Jefferson County Sheriff's Office, Intermediate Law Enforcement Officer; Advanced Law Enforcement Officer

**Donna Mitchell**, Kentucky Transportation Cabinet, Basic Telecommunicator

**Steven Moore**, Ashland Police Department, Intermediate Law Enforcement Officer

**Ralph Morgan**, Versailles Police Department, Intermediate Law Enforcement Officer

**Ronald Morris**, Shepherdsville Police Department, Law Enforcement Chief Executive

**Stanford Mullen**, Jefferson County Sheriff's Office, Law Enforcement Chief Executive

**David Myres**, Cincinnati-Northern Kentucky Airport Police Department, Intermediate Law Enforcement Officer

**Keith Newman**, Cincinnati-Northern Kentucky Airport Police Department, Intermediate Law Enforcement Officer

**Adam Noe**, Eastern Kentucky University Police Department, Intermediate Law Enforcement Officer

**David Osborne**, Cincinnati-Northern Kentucky Airport Police Department, Law Enforcement Investigator; Law Enforcement Supervisor

**Shannon Parks**, Paris Police Department, Intermediate Law Enforcement Officer

**Stephen Patterson**, Jefferson County Sheriff's Office, Advanced Law Enforcement Officer

**William Poe**, Madisonville Police Department, Intermediate Law Enforcement Officer

**Jonathan Rivera**, Jefferson County Sheriff's Office, Advanced Deputy Sheriff

**Jack Roberts**, Jefferson County Sheriff's Office, Advanced Deputy Sheriff  
**Ricky Sears**, Cold Spring Police Department, Law Enforcement Executive; Law Enforcement Chief Executive

**Donald Sheeks**, Eastern Kentucky University Police Department, Law Enforcement Officer Investigator; Intermediate Law Enforcement Officer

**Samuel Taylor**, Radcliff Police Department, Intermediate Law Enforcement Officer

**Henry Thornton**, Jefferson County Sheriff's Office, Advanced Deputy Sheriff

**David Williams**, Radcliff Police Department, Intermediate Law Enforcement Officer

**Donnie Wilson**, Jefferson County Sheriff's Office, Intermediate Law Enforcement Officer

**Sheila Wirth**, Jefferson County Sheriff's Office, Advanced Deputy Sheriff



# Paris PD Offers Incentives for CDP

*Amy Reister, Administrative Specialist III  
Basic Training Branch*

The Paris Police Department is the first agency in Kentucky to develop and implement an internal Career Development Program with monetary rewards for each certificate obtained. They implemented their own internal CDP incentive program on January 1.

The Paris Police Department has always tried to encourage their officers to excel and better themselves in their profession. Prior to implementing the CDP, the department offered a five-year program of in-service in specific areas to give new officers a well-rounded education to better meet the needs of both the department and the officer. "We currently have a stipend for college degrees," Chief Michael Kendall said. "We wanted to mirror the college stipend to this program as continuing education in our field that is as beneficial to the employee as it is to the department."

Kendall and Maj. Timothy Gray contacted Program Coordinator Joe Boldt to obtain information on how the DOCJT Career Development Program is structured to help them prepare a comprehensive proposal. The proposal was presented to Paris City Manager Robert Casher and City Attorney Henry Watson, III. The city commission then endorsed the program. The city commission consists of Mayor Don Kiser, Jerome Harney, Janet Patton, Jim Long and Herman Hutsell.

"We see this program as a win – win for the employees as well as the police department. The program gives the employees an incentive to better themselves," Kendall stated. "To better educate will instill better working knowledge, which will reinforce confidence in the job they do; a stepping stone in preparation for promotions and with each certificate an increase in monies."

The DOCJT offers a comprehensive, statewide CDP for law enforcement and telecommunicators. Kentucky's program offers two career tracks for law enforcement officers, which include Law Enforcement Officer track and Law Enforcement Management track. Career tracks for telecommunicators are Telecommunicator Track and Telecommunicator Management. Certificates are awarded to individuals upon completion of each step in the career tracks.

Paris officers and telecommunicators are paid a total of \$250 for each certificate obtained of which \$125 is paid in June and the remaining \$125 is paid in December. Currently this incentive is being funded from the annual department budget.

The incentives for officers to participate in the program include a defined educational path for both career and personal development. The program is voluntary; the only requirement for employees to be eligible to participate in the program is five years of service with the department.

The Paris Police Department currently has six officers who qualify for certificate money. The department has seven police officers and three

telecommunicators actively participating in the program. "The rest of the department is striving to get the training to qualify for the certificates they desire," Kendall said.

The significance of agencies to recognize the achievements of their officers is greatly increasing. "In our line of work, police officers rarely hear the words "good job," Maj. Gray said. "We are quick to criticize and/or reprimand though. The Career Development Program is a wonderful tool for recognizing positive accomplishments by our officers. In addition to the officer receiving a nice, frame-able certificate and pin, our agency attaches an annual monetary award to each certificate. The Career Development Program is also a great tool for our agency to use in getting our officers proper, organized training for successful careers in law enforcement."

The feedback from officers in the department has been positive. "The officer's in our department are very excited about the program," Gray said. "I have had meetings every week with different officers wanting me to help them figure out if they have the necessary criteria for a certain certificate and/or what classes they need to obtain one. I have talked with numerous law enforcement executives about the program and about what we are doing here at the Paris Police Department with the incentive pay. They have all been excited and complimentary about it and many hope to follow our lead with the incentive pay. We are very proud to be the first agency in Kentucky

using the Career Development Program as we are. I hope other agencies follow our lead."

Kendall advises other agencies considering such a program to first decide in what direction they want their department to go. "Do we follow the status quo or do we want to change and keep up with current trends in police work," he asked. "Once you have made your decision I recommend that you make an appointment with Mr. Joe Boldt, who is the program manager and was a great help in our program. Then it is a matter of communicating the benefits to your staff, patrol, communications, then to local government. One of the most crucial parts of the program is making sure that patrol and communications fully understand the importance of participating. Education comes with a commitment and a price, we want better educated employees, and therefore we have to have interesting, innovative and rewarding programs to accomplish this goal. Local government needs to be in on the ground floor and kept up to date on what has been accomplished for the monies spent."

More information on the Career Development Program is available through the KLEC office at (859) 622-6218, through e-mail at [Joe.Boldt@ky.gov](mailto:Joe.Boldt@ky.gov) or visit the DOCJT Web site at <http://docjt.ky.gov>.



*Paris Chief Michael Kendall and Maj. Robert Gray developed an internal CDP incentive program at Paris Police Department.*

# Law Enforcement Community Reports Critical Issues

*Allison Harrison, Administrative Specialist III  
Staff Services & Planning*

In February the DOCJT sought to identify the top critical issues facing Kentucky's law enforcement community with plans to use the study in the planning, development and review of law enforcement training initiatives. The 2005 Critical Issues Survey was based on a similar survey done in 2003 and will be used to assure balanced and appropriate measures are taken to combat crime in the Commonwealth.

There were 111 surveys distributed to various departments throughout the state. Included in the survey sample were municipal, university, airport, county and urban-county police departments as well as state agencies and sheriffs' offices. Eighty-eight surveys were returned and included in the final report.

To ensure consensus on these critical issues, the DOCJT surveyed a cross section of Kentucky law enforcement agencies throughout the state to:

- determine whether the seven issues were, in fact, the critical issues that practitioner's believed are most important to Kentucky.
- rank those critical issues in order of significance.
- provide possible ways to address the critical issues.
- identify any other critical issues, as well as possible solutions.

When asked to rank the seven critical areas in order of importance, survey participants reported the following rankings and recommendations/solutions for the critical areas. (One was the highest ranked item and seven was the lowest ranked item.)

## **1. RECRUITMENT AND RETENTION OF QUALITY LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS** (RATING: 2.69)

It is imperative that Kentucky law enforcement find ways to keep pace with the private sector in pay and benefits to attract high-quality applicants. Departments need to make governing bodies aware of the cost to hire and train an officer. Law enforcement agencies need to take an approach of trying to entice quality candidates into law enforcement, instead of waiting for them to appear.

## **2. DRUGS AND DRUG ABUSE** (RATING: 2.81)

Drug task forces and other organizations are helping smaller departments share resources. Continued cooperation between

all agencies in the justice and social services systems will benefit everyone.

## **3. FUNDING SOURCES** (RATING: 3.00)

Departments must learn to streamline services to avoid duplication. Local governments need to establish creative taxing procedures. Departments need training in how to write and process grants. It is now important for departments to work together in any areas possible, both in personnel sharing and in purchasing.

## **4. COMMUNICATIONS / TECHNOLOGY** (RATING: 3.31)

A standard criteria for communications technology across the state is needed. Agencies should have access to the same radio and communication systems so that during an emergency departments can communicate. The ability to communicate seamlessly with other agencies is becoming more and more important.

## **5. HOMELAND SECURITY AND RURAL COMMUNITY PREPAREDNESS** (RATING: 3.94)

Training, preparation and planning are key elements. Communications systems must be upgraded so departments can coordinate services. Multi-agency training with a strong command and control structure in place is needed. Communities must first assess their needs before entering into any further endeavors.

## **6. JUVENILE CRIME** (RATING: 4.86)

Law enforcement agencies need to provide programs and outreach aimed at juveniles to keep a relationship with them. More juvenile facilities are needed. School resource officers can be a major deterrent for potential youth offenders. Training and proper coordination with social services, the courts, etc. increases our effectiveness.

## **7. COMPUTER-RELATED CRIME** (RATING: 5.31)

Training is essential. Because theft and other crimes are becoming more high tech, law enforcement must develop equipment and expertise to address this type of crime. This type of crime is more difficult for small departments to handle. Departments report needing more manpower to assist in tracking and identifying computer-related crimes.

# Romanian Law Enforcement Academy Visits DOCJT

## Visit Helps Romanian Academy Directors and Professors Identify New Law Enforcement Training Methods

Abbie Darst  
Public Information Officer

The Department of Criminal Justice Training hosted two groups from the Romanian Alexandru Ioan Cuza Police Academy in March. The visit was sponsored by the United States Embassy in Bucharest, Romania and the United States Department of Justice International Criminal Investigative Assistance Program.

The first group, which included four academy directors, arrived in the United States on March 5. They toured the DOCJT as part of an effort by the Ministry of Administration and Interior in Romania to observe and develop a practical, hands-on method of law enforcement training instead of the classroom-based learning methods currently used in their academy.

"We were very pleased to host the Romania police academy," DOCJT Commissioner John Bizzack said. "As the first public safety training academy in the United States and Canada to be accredited by the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies under its Public Safety Training Academy Accreditation program in March 2003, we were able to share our methods of success and help the Romanian training facilities to progress."

The first six visiting participants included General Costica Voicu, the rector of the Alexandru Ioan Cuza Police Academy; Ion Ciurea, chief commissioner of the Center for Post University Studies; Chief Secretary Marius Chervase, Ph.D., the Police Academy Senate's scientific secretary commissar; Col. Ioan Nastase, chief of the Guard and Protection Service (SPP) Professional Training Center; George Scott, U.S. Department of Justice International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program senior police technical advisor; and Cornelia Bucur, personal advisor to George Scott, who also served as an interpreter.

The participants were given the opportunity to tour the DOCJT facilities, observe the hands-on training that takes place at the department, and take part in defensive driving and firearms demonstrations.

"Here we met real police officers, trained by people with impressive professional experience," General Voicu said. "We came, we saw and we are taking back with us new procedures and training schemes to be applied in Romanian police work."

The second visit took place March 26 through April 2 and was comprised of four police academy and Center for Post University Studies professors.



Four directors of the Alexandru Ioan Cuza Police Academy visit the Department of Criminal Justice Training on March 8. The visitors pose with DOCJT executive staff and a DOJ representative.

The main purpose behind the Romanian visits was to help them identify law enforcement training methods that deviate from their current police academy instruction, which relies primarily on lectures rather than practical methods of instruction.

The two groups also visited the FBI Academy, the Bowling Green Police Department, Warren County Circuit Court, Commonwealth Attorney Chris Cohron's Office, Warren County Sheriff's Office, Warren County Regional Jail and the Bowling Green Fire Department.

"We were touched by the hospitality everyone has shown us and by the openness our colleagues manifested in introducing us to the American training model,"

Voicu said. "We have set the foundation for a cooperation which, I am sure, will bring about very good results. The Romania police academy has become an important partner with the American police training structures."

“Here we met real police officers, trained by people with impressive professional experience. We came, we saw and we are taking back with us new procedures and training schemes to be applied in Romanian police work.”

General Costica Voicu  
Rector of the AIC Police Academy



# Training Officers' Families to Deal with Effects of the Job is Essential

Allison Harrison, Administrative Specialist III  
Staff Services & Planning

Chief Steven Bailey of the Miami Township, Ohio Police Department knew his agency of approximately 40 full-time officers would benefit from a Spouse's Police Academy. In his years of law enforcement experience he knew that the families of law enforcement personnel often wanted a better link with the department.

"Many times the families of officers feel disconnected from what's going on," Bailey said. "If the officer is bringing the stress from the job home, there needs to be a way for the family to understand the spouse's job and to become a support for the spouse."

In today's society, law enforcement personnel face challenges from numerous sources such as the pressures of day-to-day operations, stress brought about from not only job issues, but also organizational issues and other issues that may arise in the law enforcement home.

Law enforcement can be a stressful job. According to the National Institute of Justice's report *Addressing Correctional Officer Stress: Programs and Strategies*, stress among law enforcement personnel is widespread. The threat of violence, public perception of the overall profession, shift work and possible role conflict can be sources of anxiety. If there is no communication going on between the officer and the spouse, the relationship and the job will suffer, Chief Bailey said.

The Miami Township Police Department modeled their spouses' police academy after their citizens' police academy. Chief Bailey knew it was an important initiative. The department employs a lot of young, newly-married officers and it is important to help the families create an association.

It's precisely that network of peers that can help law enforcement families. According to Officer Savalas Kidd of the Miami Township Police Department, family members are often the first to recognize when an officer needs help. A program for families of officers helps the participants to gain an understanding of the job and the resources that are available.

Training for families of law enforcement provides two main benefits. First, it can remove the anonymity of the agency because family members get to meet the department admin-



*The Wilmore Police Department started a Caring of Our Police Spouses group. Currently they have spouses whose husbands serve with the Lexington, Wilmore and Versailles departments.*

istration or training academy personnel. Another benefit is that these programs can educate participants in the specific types of stress management they can practice on a day-to-day basis.

According to "He's Changed," an article posted on the Web site [www.heavybadge.com](http://www.heavybadge.com), a site devoted to exploring the effects of stress on law enforcement personnel, it's important that spouses of law enforcement personnel actively work to not let their perception of the job control their lives.

They promote simple ideas that can be useful to lessen the hardships of being a law enforcement family.

- Keep a positive attitude in regards to your feelings for your spouse's job. Focus on the advantages of being a part of the law enforcement community – which can be a helpful, supportive and protective group.
- Do not be a victim. Actively work on your relationship and deal with potential problems as they come up, while they are still manageable.
- Un-clutter your lives. Law enforcement families, in particular, can be prone to this because they try to compensate for missed social engagements, working

on holidays and working a lot of overtime.

- Relationships should be goal directed. Set specific goals with your family and set a timeline to meet those goals. Don't use general goals such as "enjoy life." Use specific language such as "have dinner together once a week" or "socialize with people from outside the department once a month."

In 2002 the Bureau of Justice Statistics published a report entitled *State and Local Law Enforcement Training Academies*. This report gathered basic information on many different aspects of law enforcement training academies throughout the nation. As reported in this survey, 41 percent of respondents provide some sort of training for the family members of recruits. Training was more common among larger academies, with 62 percent reported offering some sort of training. It's important to note, however, that it was beyond the scope of that report to identify what precise type of training was offered at each department. According to Matthew Hickman, the author of the report, the training could range from fully-developed classes for families of law enforcement personnel to handing out a brochure at a department-wide picnic.

A national sampling resulted in various degrees of training. In times of budgetary constraints, emotional health programs for officers are often the first to get cut. Dallas Police Department offers a volunteer course called *Interpersonal Relationships*. Indianapolis Police Department offers a training course that occurs one night a week for three weeks. Many departments surveyed give out books, with a popular title being *Emotional Survival for Law Enforcement Personnel* by Kevin Gilmartin.

In Kentucky, the training is rare. Some departments try to offer resources. A few departments offer the above-mentioned book, but for the most part in-depth training around the state is absent.

Danville Police Department is in the process of developing a program.

"I could no longer sit back and watch these young officers go through what so many have gone through and lose their spouses and families, not to mention their health due to the stressors of the job," Danville Chief Jeff Peek said. "I hope what we are doing will prolong the joy and satisfaction of serving our community through law enforcement and give them a balance in their professional and private lives."

The Signal 1 Club, so named because the radio code signal one means home, meets on a regular basis and has been active in meeting new officers and their families, handling social

## *Officer Family Training Being Offered at DOCJT*

*Jerry Huffman, Training Instructor  
Incident Command Tactical Response Section*

The Department of Criminal Justice Training started a new class called Orientation for Law Enforcement Families. The department began offering this training on May 19 in order to impact officers and their families in a very personal way. The training for families provides benefits first and foremost for the strengthening of law enforcement families.

A healthier, happier officer is a more productive employee. The training provides a better image to the general public to offset the often negative image received from other outlets. For the departments it provides less lost time due to personal issues.

The department incorporated the training into the recruit-level training.

functions and serving as a support system for each other. The working hypothesis of the group is: If our families know and understand what we really do, they are more likely to be supportive of our work and better able to support us as we deal with the nature of our work.

The group plans to schedule social events, both adult only and family oriented. Another goal of the group is to provide a network for disseminating information and sharing factual information in regards to the realities, not the television version, of law enforcement careers.

While the department officially sponsors many groups, some, like the one associated with the Wilmore Police Department, are independently run troops.

When the group first started, we tried to be an official department group, but the spouses were reluctant to come. We then advertised the group on the Internet and got responses from spouses of different police departments. Once we put it on-line and our group diversified a bit, we got more participation, Carol Craig, one of the organizers of the group, said.

Craig's husband, William Craig, has been a police officer for 37 years and currently serves as the deputy chief of Wilmore Police Department.

Caring for Our Police Spouses is a relatively new group. They've been meeting about a year at a church where childcare

*See WILMORE, page 14*

F.Y.I.

## Wilmore: Central Ky. Spouses Discuss Common Experiences

*Continued from page 13*

is provided. It's important to their group to try to identify the needs of the group and then address those immediate needs.

Currently they have spouses whose husbands serve with one of three police departments: Lexington, Wilmore and Versailles.

"It helps to have the different departments represented. We get different perspectives on many of the topics discussed in our group. It also helps that, while we are a group and are familiar with each other, we don't all know each other's spouses and can speak more freely," Craig said.

Many of the topics addressed are things brought up by the group.

"We haven't really decided on a long term goal or a plan for the group," Craig said. "It seems like we always have things to discuss and our group members are excited and ready to participate."

It's critical for departments to make time and resources available for topics as important as this one. Joy Swing, whose husband is a detective in Miami Township, completed the program with her husband's department.

"It was a great experience," Swing said.

Not only did the program make us familiar with the various sections within the department, but it also made us aware of indicators of stress, depression, suicide and domestic violence in policing families, Swing said. The program also included information on preparing for a worst-case scenario, but there was enough light-hearted information to keep it enjoyable.

"It's important for the spouses and families of officers to network and be together in good times, so that if something tragic happens they already have a relationship formed and can help each other if something bad happens," Officer Kidd said. "It makes them a part of a group and they feel more connected."

Officer Kidd describes family programs as a win-win-win situation. The officer, the spouse and the department all benefit from these types of programs.

## DOCJT Brings PTO

*Horace Johnson, Director  
Training Operations Division*

Progressive police departments across the country and their administrators have long recognized the ineffectiveness of incident-driven policing and the cost associated with random patrol, rapid response and post-crime investigation. Chief executives have also voiced a common concern about post academy training and especially field training. The U.S. Department of Justice's Community Oriented Policing Service has funded the development of an alternative national model for field training that will incorporate community policing and problem-solving principles. The Police Executive Research Forum also partnered with COPS in this endeavor.

The Department of Criminal Justice Training, in collaboration with the Regional Community Policing Institute at Eastern Kentucky University, is bringing the Police Training Officer concept to Kentucky. The RENO model, named after the Reno, Nevada Police Department that first implemented the PTO concept, is a new training program, which incorporates contemporary methods in adult education and a version of the problem-based learning method of teaching adapted for law enforcement. A basic academy graduate experiences real-world exposure to problems of 21st century policing. The term PTO is a language change away from the military terminology of field training and is more indicative of community policing and problem solving.

At a Managing the Training Unit course sponsored by International Association of Chiefs of Police, other training academy staff spoke enthusiastically about their department's training and the RENO model. Sgt. Dan Rutherford and Eric Gonzales of the Pueblo Colorado Police Department spoke about the ease of transition from the traditional Field Training Officer program to the new PTO (RENO model). After a meeting with RCPI officials Cindy Shain and Ed Brodt at ECU, it was determined that they, too, were pursuing training opportunities in PBL (Problem Based Learning) and PTO.

The FTO program, also known as the San Jose Model, was first developed and implemented in San Jose, California in the 1970s. The program helped trainees transition from the police academy to assignments in the patrol division. Academy graduates were placed most often with



# Concept to Academy

senior officers and evaluated based on standard guidelines, which described expected behavior and actions. These guidelines became the basis for a system to evaluate each recruit's performance. The FTO model has reportedly been used by more than 4,000 agencies and changed only once in 1981.

In 1999 the Community Oriented Policing and Problem Solving (COPPS) office funded the project to design, implement and test a training model as an alternative to the San Jose Model. The design took nearly two years, and more than 400 police departments and sheriffs' offices were surveyed to identify what agencies wanted in modern field training. The Reno Police Department was the first agency to apply the PTO model. Five other agencies later field-tested, adopted and implemented PTO contributing to the final model program. They include: Savannah, Georgia; Colorado Springs, Colorado; Lowell, Maine; Richmond, California; and Charlotte-Mecklenburg, North Carolina police departments.

The outcome for the six agencies involved in the PTO pilot program clearly indicates an improved ability of a new officer to handle basic policing tasks and responsibilities. Trainees also learned to perform their duties more efficiently and effectively while using the principles of COPPS. High-quality officers are produced to serve in the community who are willing and able to think analytically. The cost of implementing the PTO program is similar to that of the traditional FTO program.

PBL is the engine that drives the PTO program. PBL departs from the traditional method of learning. It begins with the presentation of a real-life problem that the officer must attempt to solve. The officer must develop an action plan to solve the problem after listing known facts and then name the sources used to solve the problem. This learning technique encourages officers to explore, analyze and think systemically. Collaboration with peers and communicating effectively with the community is a product of this type training.

Adopting a new training program requires commitment at all levels of the organization. Many law enforcement executives have spoken enthusiastically about and are supportive of the PTO program. The responsibility of recruit learning, once on the shoulders of the field training officer can be placed back with the recruit. Adults learn at different rates and in various ways. PTOs serve as facilitators, which encourage the recruit to use the best learning style. To implement the program, an

## *Acronym Reference Guide*

FTO - Field Training Officer

PTO - Police Training Officer

COPS - Community Oriented Policing Service

COPPS - Community Oriented Policing and Problem Solving

RENO model - type of PTO program named for the Reno, Nevada Police Department.

PBL - Problem Based Learning

agency must designate a PTO coordinator and PTO supervisors, and develop a board of evaluators. Command staff and supervisors must be familiar with the PTO alternative for field training before implementation of the program.

The program can be tailored to individual agency needs and is flexible in the event of future changes in law enforcement.

The PTO program is the first new post academy field training in 30 years. According to those agencies that used the original design in the pilot project, it has produced outstanding results. New officers enter the field with problem solving skills that are rarely seen at their career level. Partnering, decision-making, and leadership skills have evolved, and officers coming out of the PTO programs have the skill, knowledge and attitude necessary for 21st century law enforcement.

The DOCJT, in partnership with RCPI, plans to bring a PBL/PTO course for trainers to Richmond in early 2006. DOCJT may elect to provide an independent PTO course following our personnel's training this year in this concept. The facilitation style of training in PTO is a continuation of that type training in place at DOCJT in both Basic and Professional Development branches. Adopting the PTO model will make the transition from basic graduate to professional a seamless training philosophy.

# CJED Program Graduates 20 Law Enforcement Executives



Abbie Darst  
Public Information Officer

The Department of Criminal Justice Training graduated 20 Kentucky law enforcement executives from the Criminal Justice Executive Development Program, an advanced leadership course for supervisors at small- and medium-size agencies, on March 18.

The new graduates comprise DOCJT's seventh CJED class. A total of 126 ranking peace officers have graduated from the program since its inception in 1998.

CJED is a five-week program, with students attending courses for one week each month for five months. To take part in CJED, attendees must be supervisors who rank sergeant or above, apply for entrance into the program and be selected by a committee of CJED graduates from across the state.

The program focuses on leadership; identifying, analyzing and solving problems; as well as personnel administration; operations and fiscal management; and executive and environmental relationships.

During the graduation ceremony, DOCJT Commissioner John W. Bizzack told the class that since the events of September 11, 2001, the way in which law enforcement executives led their agencies had to change to remain effective.

"No longer will the old leadership paradigms and models of vision get a police organization where it needs and must be in the future," he said. "Leadership in the world of policing today is ever increasingly a behavior – not a position. That is a philosophy we started seriously teaching here at DOCJT in 1998."

Bizzack challenged the graduates to take their place in the ever-changing role of leadership in the country today.

"It has become increasingly clear once again that local police leadership is changing and must change its basic philosophies in order to meet new threats, new issues, new challenges and new demands by our society," Bizzack said. "After you leave, you will assume your place and your part in the history of the evolution of American policing by the work you return to your communities and perform."

CJED Class VII spokesman, Capt. Hugh England of the Glasgow Police Department reflected on the valuable experience this CJED class had been for each graduate.

"Not only did I have two very knowledgeable instructors and coordinators for the class, I had 19 other teachers," he said. "I realize that through these, I had been blessed with this group, all



*Lt. William Maurer of the Covington Police Department receives the Commissioner's Award for Academic Excellence at the CJED Class VII graduation March 18.*

from different backgrounds but all striving for one goal – to be the best in Kentucky law enforcement that they could be."

Lt. William Maurer of the Covington Police Department received the Commissioner's Award for Academic Excellence for receiving 446 points out of a possible 450 total points on the four tests, five projects and two presentations in which the class participated. Class Coordinator Richard Hanzes said Maurer's 99.1 percent academic performance demonstrated his commit-

ment to effective leadership in his department and community.

CJED Class VII also participated in group projects focusing on topics such as advances in technology, intra-agency cooperation, homeland security initiatives, police recruiting practices and volunteers in policing. Each member of the class chose their topic from a list of possible topics. However, for Capt. Kevin Franklin of the University of Kentucky Police Department the topic of homeland security initiatives meshed well with current job tasks at his department.

"The homeland security topic immediately interested me because we have been really active in taking advantage of the federal government's homeland security grants," he said. "A lot of small agencies can't afford some of the training that is offered, so I try to get information out there about free training opportunities and how other agencies can get involved. I enjoyed the project because, even though it was time consuming, it made it easier for me to be able to present it in a professional context."

Capt. Jeff Speed of Owensboro also found the class project particularly useful once back at his department. The Owensboro Police Department is in the process of starting its first volunteer program, and Speed's project was about volunteers in policing.

"I didn't really know much about the topic but I thought it sounded interesting," Speed said. "Now that Owensboro is starting its first volunteer program I have been able to utilize the contacts and information I gained from the project to help set up our program."

Gaining valuable knowledge and skills is key to the CJED program, and an important avenue for gaining valuable information is through the relationships formed within the class.

"The networking was one of the most important aspects of the class. I gained a resource to go to of a large knowledge base of information and experience from all over the state," Speed said. "It enhanced our capabilities of getting information by simply picking up the phone or sending an e-mail."

Franklin agrees that relationship building was crucial to his CJED experience.

"I've been in law enforcement for 22 years and never attended a class where I had to stay with the people. To say I was unenthused would be an understatement," he said. "But because we did everything together, we were able to form bonds and friendships that will last for years."

CJED Class VII came up with the idea of buying door stoppers in order to keep the

## *CJED VII graduates and their agencies*

NAME	AGENCY
Lt. Kenneth Bennett	Owensboro PD
Maj. Robert Bringhurst	Univ. of Louisville PD
Capt. Troy Davidson	Danville PD
Sgt. Phillip Dunford	Independence PD
Capt. Richard Elkin	Paris PD
Capt. Hugh England	Glasgow PD
Capt. Kevin Franklin	Univ. of Kentucky PD
Lt. James Frazier	Morehead State Univ. PD
Inv. Chetallen Gentry	Kentucky Alcoholic Beverage Control
Lt. Randy Goff	Somerset PD
Capt. Stacey Grimes	Paducah PD
Lt. William Maurer	Covington PD
Sgt. Shawn Maxie	Paducah PD
Capt. James Monroe	Danville PD
Capt. Dale Murphey	Mayfield PD
Lt. Ronald Rice	Maysville PD
Sgt. Randall Schocke	Bowling Green PD
Lt. David Slone	Ashland PD
Capt. Jeff Speed	Owensboro PD
Sgt. Tracey L. Thomas	Kentucky State Police



*CJED Class VII members listen intently during class discussion. Class VII graduated on March 18.*

doors continuously propped, allowing for constant informal gatherings, discussions and additional networking and bonding time.

"It helped us realize that though we're from all over the state, we have the same issues. We may have different uniforms, but the problems are the same," Franklin said. "The door stops were a small thing with a big impact because it opened those doors for communication. It was only a 98 cent piece, but it made the biggest difference."



## Basic Training Begins Peer Evaluation Testing

*J. Oakie Greer, Supervisor  
Basic Evaluation Section*

The Basic Training Branch recently instituted peer evaluation testing for all Basic Training classes beginning with Basic Training Class No. 354. At the mid-point of training, each student is given a questionnaire with 14 questions dealing with personality traits. The questions must be answered with the name of a classmate. The purpose of the questionnaire is to supply the academy staff with data to determine the predictability of certain job-related performance and personality traits. Peer evaluations will not be used for grading purposes.

The questionnaire deals with traits such as cooperation, ambition, maturity, common sense, judgment, public image, personality, emotions, work-ethic, attitude, team-work, handling criticism, communication skills and ethical standards. By administering the test during the mid-point of training, the

recruits will have been together for eight weeks. During those eight weeks, recruits should have had time to form opinions and ideas about their classmates. Once the class coordinators make an assessment of the questionnaire, recruits meet individually with the coordinators to review their results.

The goal is to provide recruits with an honest assessment of how others view them, offer suggestions on how to correct problem areas and set goals and objectives for the individual to achieve during his or her remaining time in training. The results of the recruit peer evaluations will become part of the recruits' permanent Basic Training file. Agencies wishing to review their recruits' peer evaluation results, should contact the Basic Training Evaluation Section or the coordinator assigned to their recruit's class.

## DOCJT Teams with Fish and Wildlife for Two Additional 2005 Courses

*Karen Cassidy, Supervisor  
Basic and Advanced Firearms Section*

The Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources has teamed with the Department of Criminal Justice Training in presenting two new courses for 2005: Water Survival and Emergency Vessel Operator. Both of these 24-hour courses will provide specialized information for officers.

Water Survival will provide information on water safety for those officers who work in and around a water environment. This course will be physically demanding and is intended for officers who already know how to swim. The topics of instruction include water drills with officers wearing duty gear and red gun. In order to successfully complete the course, students must pass a water survival practical examination along with a written test.

Emergency Vessel Operator will also be a physically demanding course. The course provides information for officers assigned to work in or around a boat. Students must already know how to swim and are required to bring a life preserver. Topics of instruction include pre-operation check of a patrol

vessel, basic operation and maneuvering skills, and practical exercises. In order to successfully complete this course, students must pass a vessel qualification and written test.

While it is wise to train on the equipment that is used on the street or waterway, it is recommended that students bring the vessel they use for emergency vessel operation.

These courses are not intended to teach someone to swim or operate a boat. The courses are directly focused on law enforcement activities related to waterways. The high fitness level needed and high risk factor should be taken into consideration prior to enrollment.

Since both of these courses provide instruction and practical application experience for officers who work in or around boats and water, approval to participate in these courses must be received prior to enrollment. If you are sincerely interested in participating in this course, contact Karen Cassidy at [Karen.Cassidy@ky.gov](mailto:Karen.Cassidy@ky.gov) or (859) 622-2303 for more information.

# Firearms Has Two New Courses for 2005

*Karen Cassidy, Supervisor  
Basic and Advanced Firearms Section*

The Firearms Section has two new courses that will be conducted in 2005: Use of Force and Female Survival Techniques. These courses have been developed to meet the needs of law enforcement officers, dealing with two critical areas: firearms and defensive tactics.

The Use of Force course will encompass several different aspects of the training. After an initial orientation, officers will receive an in-depth look at use of force issues from the legal perspective. Recent court cases will be discussed as well as existing legal issues. From there, officers will receive an introduction to the use of force continuum in regards to defensive tactics. The second day will be spent practicing defensive tactics techniques that can be used on the street. On day three, officers will begin in the classroom with instruction on less-lethal options. Due to time limitations, officers will not be exposed to chemical agents or tasers. Later that afternoon, officers will participate in handgun training at the Boonesborough firing range. Participants will complete new courses of fire dealing with officer survival issues. On day four, officers will have a combination of firearms simunitions training as well as firing range work. The course culminates the last day with scenario exercises, including completing a model use of force form. The week is capped off with a written test.

Participants interested in taking the course should prepare for an exciting, hands-on course that will tie many aspects of use of force issues together. This is a physically demanding course and officers should be ready to fully participate.

Another new course also incorporates defensive tactics and firearms training. Female Survival Techniques will begin with a legal update on the use of force, followed by a brief review of control principles. From there, students will focus on firearms. Day two will be spent on the firing range, with night firing included. On day three, students will spend the day on defensive tactics. Day four will involve a confrontational situation exercise and firearms

## **Use of Force:**

June 13 through 17 — Richmond  
October 24 through 28 — Richmond

### *Requirements for successful completion:*

Scenario Exercise (on a pass/fail basis)  
Use of Force documentation (on a pass/fail basis)  
Day Handgun Qualification (on a pass/fail basis)  
Written Test (numerical score is final course grade)

## **Female Survival Techniques:**

March 28 through April 1 — Richmond  
May 9 through 13 — Richmond

### *Requirements for successful completion:*

Confrontational Exercise (on a pass/fail basis)  
Day Handgun Qualification (on a pass/fail basis)  
Written Test (numerical score is final course grade)

simulator training. The afternoon involves more firearms range time. The last day focuses again on the range, ending with a qualification and written test.

This course promises to be an avenue for females or males who are of small stature to attend skills training. A need for this training was recognized due to the fact that females represent very few students who take defensive tactics or firearms training as an in-service course. As a result, this course will be a perfect fit for females or small-stature officers who are reticent to attend this type of skills training or officers who work in training these individuals.

# *Basic Will Introduce Driving Simulator Technology to Training*

*Paul J. Headley, Training Instructor  
Basic and Advanced Vehicle Operations Section*

In training we strive to promote the most realistic environments and scenarios possible. Limited square footage, geography, and risk to life and property used to be hindering factors that affected law enforcement drivers' training. These restraints have always placed significant limits on the instructor's ability to recreate real world hazards and conditions. The Department of Criminal Justice Training is currently working toward implementing advanced simulator technology into vehicle operations training.

Three of the top simulator manufacturers recently visited DOCJT to demonstrate their products. Based on the presentations, it is clear that the technology has progressed by leaps and bounds. Each of the units reviewed consists of three 42-inch plasma screen monitors that surround the driver with up to a 225-degree field of view. The interior and instrument panels are primarily modeled after that of the Ford Crown Victoria and serve to create a virtual reality, designed to make operators feel as if they are actually operating a patrol vehicle. A fully functional police radio, siren box, and the capability of mounting a laptop computer, add to the realism.

Through the use of simulator technology, instructors will be able to introduce learners to everything from basic maneuvers and mechanical failures to emergency response and high-speed pursuits in all kinds of weather, on any type of surface. Each of the leading simulators come pre-programmed with up to 100 scenarios directed toward officer development. All three companies also offer the capability for the instructor to program virtually any scenario they wish, making the possibilities limitless.

Simulator training is not intended to replace actual time spent behind the wheel of a patrol car. The main benefits of simulator-based training is the development of critical thinking skills such as hazard recognition and avoidance, each of which are significant contributing factors to vehicle collisions and officer injuries while responding to calls for service. Simulators are not only an effective resource



*This is a simulation of a driving simulator used for training.*

SUBMITTED

for training officers in vehicle operation, they can also be effective in making officers aware of such things as tunnel vision, vehicle positioning, developing patrol skills and promoting tactical awareness while on patrol.

"Our ultimate goal is to design a drivers training program that will enhance a sense of responsibility with due regard for both law enforcement and public safety," said Supervisor Mike Leaverton, Basic and Advanced Vehicle Operations Section. "Simulators provide a means of awareness to the dangers involved while operating an emergency vehicle under circumstances associated with the type of driving required in the performance of duty."

Soon we hope to graphically add several hundred square miles to Model City through the implementation of advanced simulator technology. In the world of simulation, the environments are diverse, the possibilities are limitless and errors are not costly.



# Police Corps

## Either at a Crossroads or at a Dead end



*John Lile, Director  
Kentucky Police Corps*

The Kentucky Police Corps program is facing the same fate as 150 programs identified for elimination in President George W. Bush's proposed budget for 2006. Many programs that are slated to end are in the Community Oriented Policing Program in the U.S. Department of Justice. These programs have been used to improve selection, hiring, training and retention of professional peace officers.

Michael Costigan, the national director of the Office of Police Corps and Law Enforcement Education, notified the 22 state Police Corps directors on March 1 to cease recruiting new applicants for the program. The 52 scholarship participants in the pipeline in various states will be trained in either North Carolina or Mississippi during the current year. These states were selected to conduct the training because they had the largest number of recipients in process. The participants are scheduled to report for training in July. The current Police Corps staff will use existing funds until the fate of the program is determined. Kentucky has one scholarship recipient who will be sent to North Carolina for training in July and one to begin training in December. The decision to establish three regional training centers by the national office has been deferred until there is a clear picture as to the future of the program.

The Kentucky Police Corps program has been successful in assisting local police departments and sheriffs' offices in selecting and training highly skilled, educated and capable officers. The program was funding the selection, training and equipping of college-educated officers who are committed to four years of service to the sponsoring departments. The graduates complete 23 weeks of rigorous training that is designed to build skills, confidence, attitudes and ethics that characterize outstanding law enforcement officers. The Police Corps assumes total cost of the selection and training. Since 1999, the Kentucky Police Corps has graduated 92 cadets now serving on patrol in 32 communities across the state.

Commissioner John Bizzack is not letting this valuable law enforcement initiative go without a fight. He has spearheaded an effort to inform the Kentucky Congressional delegation as to the important benefits this program has for Kentucky's law enforcement agencies. Governor Ernie Fletcher, Lt. Governor Steve Pence,



*Members of Kentucky Police Corps Class 6 practice using handguns while sitting on a bicycle. This was the last Police Corps class to train at DOCJT.*

the Kentucky Association of Chiefs of Police, Kentucky Sheriffs' Association, Fraternal Order of Police, the Kentucky League of Cities, the Kentucky Association of Counties and the chiefs of the departments with Police Corps graduates have written letters of support for funding the program to our elected officials. Hopefully, these grass-roots efforts will help to secure funding for the program in the final budget passed by Congress. As Congressman Hal Rogers said about the president's proposed budget, "It's only a starting point."

The next few months are a critical time for Congress to decide to continue the program or follow the president's recommendation to totally eliminate this worthwhile program from the budget. With funding, the Kentucky Police Corps can be at a crossroads and not at a dead end in developing capable and highly skilled officers for service to our local communities. Hopefully, the program will be restored to full funding and Kentucky will be designated as a regional training center. The outcome is dependent upon your support and the support for the program by our Congressional delegation.

# Class 354 Visits Ronald McDonald House for Special Project

*Amy Reister, Administrative Specialist III  
Basic Training Branch*

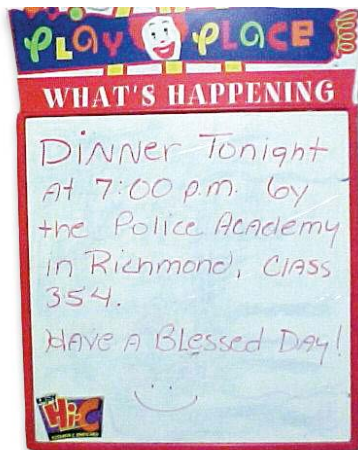
Each basic training recruit class participates in a special project during their training at the Department of Criminal Justice Training. A recruit from each class is chosen to be the special project officer to coordinate the project and make sure everyone participates.

"The purpose of special projects is to give recruits the opportunity to give back to their community," Class Coordinator Gary Wilson said. "This type of activity not only teaches them how important it is to be seen in an enforcement role, but also to be seen as a positive role model in their community. Many officers do this daily and are unsung heroes in their community." Basic Training Class 354 Special Project Officer David S. Boyer coordinated his class to help feed families staying at the Ronald McDonald House in Lexington. The class chose this project because one recruit shared his personal experience of staying at the Ronald McDonald House with his wife while his child was ill. The Ronald McDonald House provides rooms for families that have very ill children receiving treatment at the University of Kentucky Children's Hospital or other local hospitals.

The class provided fried chicken, potato salad, cole slaw and a homemade blueberry cobbler with whipped cream for approximately 25 people. One of the family members who ate the meal said that after being at the hospital all day it was nice to come home to a good, warm meal.



*Recruit John A. Hines, III, Villa Hills Police Department, helps to prepare the meal for families of children being treated at the Ronald McDonald House.*



While at the Ronald McDonald House, recruits were given a tour of the facilities and learned more about the needs for such families. Class Coordinator Gary Wilson said he was very proud of his class and impressed by their ability to work together to do something different.

The project promoted teamwork among classmates and highlighted the significance of giving back to communities. The human aspect of giving and helping others is encompassed in the role of law enforcement.



# Compliance Section Audits Communications Centers

*Betty Godsey, Supervisor  
Advanced Telecommunications Section*

The Compliance Section of the Department of Criminal Justice Training has the responsibility for checking employment and training records for telecommunicators across the state.

Audits will occur at stand-alone communications centers as well as those centers that are a part of either a police department or sheriff's office. Investigators will be checking personnel lists to ensure that telecommunicators listed are actually still employed by the agency. If telecommunicators are no longer employed by the agency, a Form F must be sent to DOCJT, just as a Form F was filed at the time of their employment.

One of the most important areas to be checked by investigators will be that of agency compliance to all training requirements. The Kentucky legislature first passed a training requirement for law enforcement telecommunicators in 1986. In 2003 the legislature changed the training requirements to mandate that all full-time law enforcement telecommunicators successfully complete either a four-week Criminal Justice Information Systems Academy or a three-week Non-CJIS Academy (KRS15.530-15.590). CJIS telecommunicators must fulfill this requirement within six months of employment while non-CJIS telecommunicators have one year to successfully complete the academy training. Each telecommunicator must then successfully complete eight hours of in-service training each calendar year.

If a telecommunicator, for extenuating circumstances, must miss an in-service class within the calendar year, the agency must file a request for an extension by December 31 of that year. If the exten-



*DOCJT Compliance Section Investigator Billy McGuire is assigned to audit and work with communication centers across the state.*

sion is granted, the telecommunicator must complete an eight-hour in-service by June 30 of the following year. The telecommunicator must also take an additional eight-hour in-service for the current calendar year. Failure to comply with this law can result in the telecommunicator having to again complete a three- or four-week academy.

Billy McGuire is the lead investigator from the Compliance Section assigned to audit and work with communications centers. If you have questions you can call him at (859) 622-5916 or call Betty Godsey, Advanced Telecommunications Section Supervisor at (859) 622-2756.





# KEN ALEXANDER

*Ken Alexander, following service with the United States Air Force, earned his Juris Doctor in 1968 from the University of Kentucky College of Law. While attending law school, he was a member of the Law Journal staff. A native of Paducah, he practiced law there from 1969 (serving as a public defender and then a prosecutor) until 1975 when he became a police officer with the Paducah Police Department. After retiring as a lieutenant, he joined the DOCJT Legal Training Section in January 1994 as an attorney/instructor.*

**You have worn several hats in your public career such as prosecutor, public defender, preacher and police officer. How did this various background come about and how did you come to work at DOCJT?**

In high school I had equal verbal and math/science aptitude test scores. Although nobody in my family or in my friends' families were lawyers, what I saw on TV and in the movies impressed me, so I thought I wanted to be a lawyer. As a sophomore I tried debating but (because I did not research the topics well enough) I lost all of my debates. At about the same time the Russians launched the Sputnik satellite and every person with aptitude for such were encouraged, as their patriotic duty, to become a scientist or engineer in order to beat the Russians. I graduated from high school with a scholarship to a school in Chicago to become an engineer. After practically flunking out my first semester as an engineering student,

I decided to return to my original goal of becoming a lawyer and returned to Paducah to finish my first year of college at Paducah Junior College before transferring to the University of Kentucky. During that semester I fell under the influence of a dynamic, charismatic pastor who influenced two others and me from his congregation to answer the call into the ministry. I finished my college education studying for the ministry, but chose to take some time out to reevaluate my decision before entering seminary.

My time out was spent in the United States Air Force between 1962 and 1966. I arrived at my first permanent duty station outside of Columbus, Ohio, the day after the base went off of alert following the Cuban Missile Crisis. Vietnam was already smoldering, became a hot war, and did not end until after I left the Air Force, once again to become a lawyer.

After earning a law degree from the University of Kentucky College of Law, I returned home to Paducah where I practiced law for six and a half years. After a year working in a small law firm, I ventured out on my own. I became active in local politics and was appointed briefly as a member of the Kentucky Airport Zoning Commission before being appointed as a part-time U. S. magistrate for the Western District of Kentucky.

Next, I became an attorney for the Kentucky Department of Highways in the local district, but lost that job two days shy of attaining merit status because of an administration change in Frankfort.

During the next two years I supplemented my income from the private practice of law by taking part-time positions, first as a public defender in city court, then as city court prosecutor. While serving as city court prosecutor, I began to ride with the Paducah police in order to better understand and present their cases in court. I liked the teamwork I saw and on November 10, 1975, I left the active practice of law to become a patrolman with the Paducah Police Department.

**You were a lawyer for nearly seven years and then you joined the Paducah Police Department. How do you think becoming a lawyer first helped your career as an officer?**

Unfortunately, I do not feel that my talents and skills as a lawyer were properly used while I was on the police department. I spent most of my time there as an ordinary patrol officer or supervisor. The local Fraternal Order of Police did use my lawyering skills, electing me as president for four terms equaling eight years. During the last four years I was the chief negotiator during contract negotiations. This ultimately limited my opportunity for promotion.

**You graduated in Basic Training Class No. 56, in 1976. How have you seen training advance since your graduation?**

Training has advanced tremendously since 1976, particularly in the skills areas. We had absolutely no driver training. Our shotgun training was shooting skeet. Our police baton training was hitting each other with rolled-up newspapers secured by masking tape. We received no telecommunications or breath-test training.

Training in the knowledge and legal areas have similarly improved. The modular concept has integrated the training better. Trainees now receive subject-matter training at more appropriate times and are not stuck with, for example, a whole week of nothing but legal subjects.

**What classes do you specialize in teaching at the DOCJT?**

When I first came to DOCJT I became the third attorney on the staff and all of us had to teach every legal subject in both the Basic and In-Service branches. We now have six attorneys to share a greatly expanded teaching load, particularly in the professional development areas. Because of health problems I have stopped traveling to teach and confine my teaching to the Richmond office. Others in the Legal Training Section have more recent experience in search and seizure, juvenile law, domestic violence law, and liability law, so I concentrate heavily on the penal code areas. This also meshes well with my duties as the primary editor of the Kentucky Criminal Law Manual.

**You teach and believe in speaking plain language, active**

**voice. Why is this important to you?**

I believe that each individual should be himself and not try to be someone else. Too often I hear students trying to use unfamiliar words and language inappropriately. It makes them appear to be more uneducated than they actually are. I emphasize translating statutes, for example, into "American," without using "legaleze." I emphasize using active voice because that's the way we speak, sounds less stilted and easier to understand.

**What do you feel has been your greatest accomplishment at DOCJT?**

I was both humbled and proud to receive an Instructor of the Year Award in 2002.

I am also proud of my work on the Kentucky Criminal Law Manual. I am aware that some of those using the manual in the field would disagree with me, but I believe we have improved its usability, particularly in the last four years. In the first major change, we made accessible the actual statutory language in the traffic section. We have rearranged the order of the sections to make offenses easier to find by placing them generally in statute numeric order. In the process some features have been discarded in order to make room for the new.

**Your peers say you are dedicated to being productive and that leads to creating and improving work assignments. How has the Legal Section benefited and why do you feel this is important?**

My peers are too kind. We do have a good working relationship within the section. Some people would say that it is a miracle that six lawyers get along so well. Each of us has individual strengths that we use to supplement each other's skills. I have fairly good editing skills and an eye for detail.

**You and your daughters have a unique relationship. Tell us about it.**

I am not sure how unique our relationship is, but I am proud of both of my daughters, Kathy and Jenni. My wife Mary Jo and I celebrated our 40th wedding anniversary last year by taking an Alaskan cruise. When we returned our daughters surprised us with a gathering of more than 75 family members, church members, fellow DOCJT employees, and square dancers at one of the Lexington motels. They had been planning this for over a year, had made numerous contacts, and nobody gave it away until we walked through the door. What a surprise!!!

**What do you enjoy doing outside of DOCJT?**

I participate in church activities, sing in the choir, attend Masonic meetings and square dance regularly. Other than that, my wife complains that I spend too much time playing games on the computer.





EDLIN/AE SWEAT/DOCJT



EDLIN/AE SWEAT/DOCJT

# TERRY MOSSER

*Terry Mosser, a native of Pennsylvania, graduated from Eastern Kentucky University in 1973 with a B.S. degree in law enforcement and attended graduate school from 1973 to 1975. Upon his graduation, Terry worked for Eastern Kentucky University's Division of Public Safety for 11 and a half years. When he accepted employment with the Department of Criminal Justice Training in January 1985 he was a detective lieutenant.*

*Terry was instrumental in the development of the DOCJT's Breath Alcohol Testing and DUI programs currently taught at the training facility. Terry was the supervisor of the Patrol and Traffic Training Section and Investigations Training Section within the Professional Development Branch from 2000 to 2004. He is currently the supervisor of the General Studies Section for the Basic Training Branch.*

*Terry resides in Richmond with his wife Lori, and his son Ryan attends Western Kentucky University.*

### You are originally from Pennsylvania. What brought you to Kentucky?

I attended Lehigh County Community College in Pennsylvania and received an associate's degree in Criminal Justice. To obtain a bachelor's degree, I had to transfer to another school. Although Eastern was a great distance from my home, it was what I was looking for in a university. At that time, ECU was ranked first in the nation in the field of law enforcement education, and I wanted to attend the best school that I could. I never envisioned staying in Kentucky upon graduation, but it has been 32 years now. I guess I am now a Pennsylvanian.

### What has been the highlight of your career at DOCJT?

I was recruited by Doug Czor to join DOCJT (at that time it was known as the Department of Training) to assist in the creation and development of the Breath Test Training Section. The section consisted of me,

Doug, Patty Davidson and Linda Renfro. We started on this project in mid January of 1985 and taught our first class on April 15 that same year. We researched and studied continuously until we had one of the best breath test training courses in the country. Not long after that project, we began to upgrade training in the area of DUI enforcement. In 1985 we had only two hours of DUI training in Basic Training, and had no DUI training for in-service. A 40-hour course was developed for in-service officers and we increased Basic Training hours to 10. I spent the next 16 years training thousands of officers in every technique that I knew to detect and apprehend a DUI suspect. If I've helped to save just one life because of the training we provided, that would certainly have to be the highlight of my career.

### You are known to many as a DRE. What is a DRE and what do they do?

A DRE is a drug recognition expert. DREs are used to assist patrol officers in identifying and evaluating suspected DUI violators that are under the influence of a category or categories of drugs. A DRE uses a systematic and standardized evaluation process to determine the effects of drugs on the human body and how those drugs influence performance. I am also a DRE instructor and I'm presently working on having Kentucky designated as a Drug Evaluation and Classification Program state. With this distinction, DOCJT will begin to train DREs in a pilot project with the hope of continued growth for the program. Fifteen years ago it was approved that I write a grant and receive funding to initiate this same program. Due to the lack of commitment from various entities within the law enforcement community, the Drug Evaluation Classification Program never came to fruition. Since then the drugged driving problem has become much worse, support is now prevalent throughout the policing community. In the near future, I hope to see many DREs practicing their



skills throughout Kentucky and having a major impact on the drugged driving problem.

**You had an article published in Police Chief Magazine in regards to training needs assessment. What did that involve and why was it done?**

David Hobson and I developed this project in order to meet the training needs of as many law enforcement agencies as possible. With a clientele as diverse as those that DOCJT serves, we found it necessary to have these agencies communicate their specific training needs. David and I traveled throughout the Commonwealth asking the officers, supervisors, chiefs and sheriffs to identify what they believed were the important training needs which would assist them in properly and safely getting the job done. To complete this process, we used focus groups to determine a list of training needs which were evaluated by various law enforcement agencies through a survey. The intent of this training needs assessment was to provide a road map for the in-service training staff to follow in developing courses for a three to five year period. We began this project in 2001 and by 2003 in-service training developed 22 new courses based upon this assessment and revised many others to meet the requests of the agencies that were surveyed. Having the ability to develop this program, we found we no longer had the need to mirror our training programs after other reputable training programs across the country. Since the completion of the project, David and I have presented the methodology and findings of this assessment at the CALEA Conference in Portland, Oregon, and the IADLEST Conference in Lexington. We were surprised to find out how advanced we were in our ability to determine training needs for Kentucky compared to other states.

**Your present assignment is supervisor of the General Studies section in Basic training. Please explain your job duties and how they line up with the mission of DOCJT.**

The General Studies Section is responsible for training basic recruits in the areas of investigations, patrol and traffic-type functions. My job is to provide the means for the instructors in the section to teach to the utmost level of their capabilities. I try to acquire the resources they need, assist them in getting training to become more knowledgeable when applicable, assist them when they want to change things for the betterment of the recruit and keep them motivated and energized when they have been worked beyond their means. I also ensure that each instructor is taking advantage of the opportunities that the DOCJT provides in regards to career paths. Our single mission is to produce the best peace officer that we can. We strive to make a recruit absorb as much information as they possibly can in 16 weeks. We want them to leave with an attitude that their community will embrace and accept as genuine. We want them to be able to solve problems by using all the resources available to them. This is all being accomplished because I have a group of men that work with me, not for me. When I was transferred to Basic Training from Professional Development, I knew very little about the operations of the branch and even less about what the section did. The instructors in general studies would not let me fail nor would they allow me to lead the section astray. They kept me informed of daily operations and made me aware of challenges that faced us while providing a means to address them. I knew at that point we had the potential to build a great team and over a year later they have not proved me wrong. I am a much better supervisor today than I was a year ago because of this team. I appreciate all they have done for me and I will miss these guys very much upon my retirement.

**You were actively involved in the 2004 Governor's Statewide Drug Control Assessment Summit. What impact did the Summit have on you and how have you benefited from it?**

I have been involved in law enforcement since 1973. When you do something for that period of time, there is a tendency to become focused on only the things that affect you and your surroundings. During the public hearings that were held throughout the Drug Summit, I had an opportunity to see the ways other organizations that deal with drug problems function and realize that they have many of the same problems that law enforcement has in combating drug abuse. I now have a greater understanding that a quality program administered in the educational system is a top priority. DARE served its purpose when it was implemented years ago but the impact of that program has waned in recent years. Likewise, I came to understand that rehabilitation and treatment centers are too few in number to adequately rehabilitate and treat people that have a sincere desire to become drug-free. I will always remember Lt. Governor Steve Pence making the statement that "in Kentucky we will not incarcerate our way out of this drug problem." Although I knew the drug problem was not a problem solely associated with law enforcement, I didn't realize the extent to which it involved so many other entities. The message was loud and clear; not enough money, not enough facilities, and not enough manpower to attack the drug problem from this three dimensional approach. I had as many people from the fields of education and treatment discuss with me the drug problem as I did law enforcement personnel. They all had a genuine concern and a deep desire to fight this problem wherever they lived within the state. I was honored to be a part of a project that had this level of commitment and was dedicated to solving a growing public problem.

**Your son Ryan is on the swim team at his school. How do you make this a family event?**

Swimming is Ryan's passion and when you see your child involved and completely dedicated to a pastime that involves discipline, hard work and a healthy lifestyle, it's only natural for us to support him in any way we can. His mother and I have always been involved in all aspects of Ryan's swimming career from fundraising to officiating, and of course we've always been his biggest fans. We're very proud of him. I look forward to spending more time after retirement cheering him on at Western Kentucky University.

**What do you like most about working at DOCJT?**

It's difficult to choose between the people who work at DOCJT and the officers that I've trained over the last 21 years. There are many highly skilled and qualified instructors and staff members working at DOCJT. But they are more than just co-workers. They are a family and if you have ever been in a situation where you needed help or support, you know what I'm talking about. As for the officers, I've become very good friends with many of them. These are all very special relationships that I hope will last long after I retire in August.

I'd like to extend my sincere appreciation to the men and women who worked with me at DOCJT. I also want to thank DOCJT for allowing me to serve the law enforcement community for the last 21 years. I wish Commissioner Bizzack and the DOCJT staff continued success in making our academy the finest training program in the country.

# Long Retires from DOCJT

## DOCJT Staff Report

Edith Long retired after eight years of service at the Department of Criminal Justice Training and an extensive career at Eastern Kentucky University.

Edith began work at DOCJT on December 16, 1997, as the primary secretary for Terry Mullins, Supply Section supervisor. In April of 2000, she transferred to the Registration Section and worked at the switchboard/receptionist desk. Later, she was assigned to process the daily course status mailers, transcripts, contract letters and invoices.

"Edith is very dependable. She arrives to work before 8:00 and never abuses her breaks or lunch time," Supervisor Janice Earnest said. "When you need her, you can count on Edith to be at her desk or be returning very soon.

She is courteous and professional and has a great work ethic. She's always willing to help others when her work is caught up. Everyone in our Section is very fond of Edith and will miss her very much but she once told me she began work at age 13, so we know she has earned the right to enjoy some leisure time."

"Because of her background experience, education and abilities, Edith was a valuable resource for us with developing office forms, key control, correspondence and various projects," said Harold Denham, Long's former supervisor at ECU. "Edith was well suited for our operation and proved to be an excellent employee. We regretted it when she left and wish her the best."



*Lt. Governor Steve Pence presents Edith Long with a retirement certificate.*

ABBIE DARST/DOCJT

## DOCJT Reaches Its Goal, And Then Some

### DOCJT Staff Report

On Sunday, February 13, DOCJT proved the day to be very lucky for Big Brothers/Big Sisters of the Bluegrass. For the fifth year in a row, teams representing DOCJT participated in the annual bowling event for the Madison County charity.

In December 2004, DOCJT was awarded the honor of being the largest state government contributor and fifth overall from all businesses in Madison County. The award was given for raising more than \$2,200.

For 2005, DOCJT event coordinator Richard Parkos, an instructor from Professional Development, challenged fellow employees to reach a goal of \$2,500.

DOCJT employees formed 10 teams of bowlers. A twist to this year was to choose a theme for the team and come dressed in appropriate costumes. The Legal Training Section's theme was The Bowling Barristers. They won honors as the best dressed team.

After all was said and done, Lisa Gay, regional director for Big Brothers/Big Sisters reported that DOCJT raised more than \$2,600.

A sincere thank you from the coordinator, Richard Parkos, goes out to all participants. The DOCJT family is a giving family and this event just confirms the commitment to helping others.



*The Bowling Barristers won honors as the best dressed team that participated in the bowling fundraiser. Staff attorneys Shawn Herron, Mike Schwendeman and Tom Fitzgerald were members of the team.*

RICHARD PARKOS/DOCJT

# Comings and Goings

## New Employees

**Amanda Laferty** began work on 3/01/05 as a clerk II in the Personnel Section. Amanda comes from Eastern Kentucky University where she is a graduate assistant for the psychology department. She also has experience working with the human resources department for the city of Richmond.

**Eric Garner** began work on 3/16/05 as an instructor in the Professional Development Branch. Eric joins DOCJT after a career with the Lexington Division of Police.

**Judy Reeves** began work on 4/16/05 as a clerk III in the Facilities Section. Judy comes to us from Carhartt Inc. where she worked for nearly 33 years.

**Carrie Ditterline** began work on 4/18/05 as an instructor in the Telecommunications Section. Carrie joins DOCJT after serving for several years as a communications specialist with the Kentucky State Police.

## Transfers

**Mike Keyser** transferred from Basic Telecommunications Section to Advanced Telecommunications Section effective 1/17/05.

**Imelda Price** transferred from Advanced Telecommunications Section to Basic Telecommunications Section effective 1/17/05.

## Retirements

**Edith Long** retired from her position of administrative specialist II in the Registration Section effective 4/30/05.

## Promotions

**Danny Dailey** was promoted from instructor II in the General Studies Section to instructor III on 2/16/05.

**David Pope** was promoted from instructor I in the Louisville Section to instructor II on 4/01/05.

**Kelly Adkins** was promoted from administrative specialist I in KLEC to administrative specialist II on 4/16/05.

**Rickey Bastin** was promoted from administrative specialist III in KLEC to program coordinator on 4/16/05.

**Michael Beck** was promoted from administrative specialist III in KLEC to program coordinator on 4/16/05.

**Joseph Boldt** was promoted from administrative specialist III in KLEC to program coordinator on 4/16/05.

**Deanna Boling** was promoted from administrative specialist II in KLEC to program coordinator on 4/16/05.

**Gary Davis** was promoted from administrative specialist III in KLEC to program coordinator on 4/16/05.

**Pam Shaw** was promoted from administrative specialist III in KLEC to administrative section supervisor on 4/16/05.

**Melissa Beck** was promoted from administrative specialist III in KLEC to administrative section supervisor on 4/16/05.

## Goings

**Lloyd Holbrook** resigned from his position as a clerk III in the Facilities Section on 1/31/05.

**Judy Hagar** resigned from her position as clerk III in the Facilities Section on 1/28/05.

**Kim Rogers** resigned from her position as an instructor I in the Telecommunications Section on 2/15/05.

**George Wilding** resigned from his position as an instructor I in the General Studies Section on 2/28/05 to pursue employment with the Attorney General's Office.

**Walter Elder** resigned from his position as instructor I in the Louisville Section on 3/28/05 to accept a position with the Jefferson County Coroner's Office.





# Kentucky's War on Drugs Fights to Win Back Communities and Families

*Lt. Governor Stephen B. Pence, Secretary  
Justice and Public Safety Cabinet*



*Stephen B. Pence*

Kentucky's war on drugs is a high stakes game of life and death, played out daily in communities across the Commonwealth. Faced with a roster of illegal substances, coached by criminals pushing their sale and manufacture, law enforcement officers represent a critical line in the defense of our local communities. Yet, in recent years, officers have witnessed the powerful surge of one drug to epidemic proportions.

Highly addictive, easily purchased and cheap to manufacture with readily available household items, methamphetamine has taken Kentucky's war on drugs to a new playing field. From 1998 to 2004, the number of meth labs discovered in Kentucky increased by 3,000 percent, from 19 to 579. Meth labs have been found in 89 of the state's 120 counties. In the past two years, nearly 150 children have been in the presence of these highly explosive production areas.

Recognizing the severity of the meth problem, Governor Ernie Fletcher has worked aggressively to enact legislation that will assist officers in curbing this crisis. In March, the General Assembly unanimously passed Senate Bill 63, commonly known as the Anti-Meth and Internet Pharmacy Bill. SB 63, sponsored by Senator Robert Stivers (R-Manchester), will make it more difficult for criminals to acquire pseudoephedrine – a key ingredient for meth production and commonly found in over-the-counter cold medicines.

SB 63 would specifically restrict the sale of pseudoephedrine tablets to pharmacies only, limit the amount customers could purchase to nine grams (approximately 300 tablets) within 30 days and require identification and a signature for purchased medication. The liquid and gel forms of pseudoephedrine, not typically used in meth production, would not be affected by this law.

SB 63 also makes it a felony to expose children to meth labs and expands law enforcement's ability to charge individuals with manufacturing if they show intent to make the drug by possessing two or more items necessary for production.

**While Kentucky's meth crisis will not be solved overnight, Governor Fletcher and I believe this legislation marks a step in the right direction.**

The Office of Drug Control Policy, which the governor created in September 2004, helped draft and coordinate input on SB 63. ODCP Executive Director Teresa Barton will assist in the implementation of this legislation when it becomes law on June 21.

The positive impact of similar legislation has been noted in states across the nation. In April 2004, Oklahoma began a similar practice of pseudoephedrine tablet regulation. A year later, the number of meth labs has decreased by

45 percent. Twenty-nine states including Georgia, Arkansas, Tennessee and Iowa have also recently passed similar anti-meth legislation.

While Kentucky's meth crisis will not be solved overnight, Governor Fletcher and I believe this legislation marks a step in the right direction. Through continued cooperation from federal and state legislators, law enforcement officers, civic leaders and concerned citizens, we will effectively combat this epidemic, and win back our communities and our families one battle, one day at a time.

# ODCP Providing Funds for Drug Task Forces, Treatment and Education

Jamie Neal  
Public Information Officer

Eddie Todd's relationship with drugs started with marijuana and only worsened after he was prescribed painkillers for a high school football injury.

He got hooked on the painkillers and then added cocaine to his habit.

By the time he was 23, Todd was using, cooking and selling meth, a highly addictive substance that is produced in toxic and potentially explosive labs in homes, vehicles, fields and other settings.

"I was raised up a normal kid in a normal home," Todd, now 27, told several hundred people at a ceremonial bill signing for Governor Ernie Fletcher's anti-meth legislation in March. "At the age of 14 or 15, I started using drugs thinking I was a unique person, thinking I would never get trapped or never get caught on drugs."

Today, Todd is in his third year of recovery and helps lead a faith-based, peer recovery group for substance abusers, but there are still many Kentuckians who are abusing drugs and committing other crimes in the name of addiction.

The Office of Drug Control Policy, which Governor Fletcher created in September 2004 as the coordinating agency for substance abuse programs and issues in the state, has a plan to effectively address the drug problem in the Commonwealth through a balance of prevention, treatment and enforcement.

During the 2005 general session of the Kentucky General Assembly, the legislature passed the first budget for the ODCP, allowing the relatively new agency to move forward with many of its initiatives. Those initiatives include providing funds to assist law enforcement drug task forces and creating more substance abuse treatment opportunities for those who could benefit from that approach.

The legislature also passed Senate Bill 63, Governor Fletcher's significant measure to address the problem of meth production in Kentucky. The ODCP helped draft and coordinate input on the bill, which will make it more difficult for criminals to obtain the key ingredient for producing meth and will tackle other major issues associated with the drug. For more on SB 63, please see page 92.



Eddie Todd, a 27-year-old recovering methamphetamine addict from Rockcastle County, talks to a crowd at Owsley County High School in March about his substance abuse. Seated behind Todd are, from left, Booneville Mayor Charles Long; Sen. Robert Stivers, who sponsored the meth bill; and the governor.

"We were pleased with the outcome of our first session with the General Assembly," ODCP Executive Director Teresa Barton said. "We certainly consider it a success that the state now has a much needed law – a crime-prevention tool – to combat the growing number of meth labs in Kentucky, and the ODCP is excited about the opportunity to begin implementing programs that we have been planning to effectively impact the drug problem long-term."

Among the ODCP's plans is to award money to multijurisdictional law enforcement drug task forces across the state. The money will help restore a portion of the federal dollars that the task forces have lost due to an approximately 39-percent decrease in funding in the past two years.

By allocating a total of \$450,000 to the task forces, the ODCP estimates that it can restore approximately 15 percent of what they lost through the federal cuts.

Applications were due from task forces by May 16, and awards will be made by June 30.

"The ODCP is glad to have the opportunity to provide this

See TASK FORCES, page 32

### *Task Forces: ODCP Deals with Funding Issues for 2005*

*Continued from page 31*

assistance and will continue to search for funding sources to help drug task forces with their significant role in fighting the drug problem," said Van Ingram, who was police chief in Maysville and now works with the task forces through his job as head of ODCP's Compliance Branch.

Each task force that applied for funds from the ODCP will receive at least a 10-percent supplement to the amount they will be getting from the federal Justice Assistance Grant. Task forces that documented a need for assistance above the 10 percent, including those that planned to expand their service areas, were eligible to receive more funding.

Money for the drug task forces was not included in the state's budget for fiscal year 2005-2006, but the ODCP has received funds from the Justice and Public Safety Cabinet that it will use to assist the task forces.

The state budget for fiscal year 2005-2006 earmarks funding to the ODCP for drug courts, substance abuse treatment for jails, a residential treatment facility and program in Eastern Kentucky and an education program for school children in that region.

Funding for these programs becomes available July 1, and the ODCP is planning for the following projects:

#### **Drug Courts**

The budget provides \$2 million to the ODCP to establish drug courts in coal-producing counties.

Drug courts divert some non-violent drug addicts from the prison system into treatment and are established by judicial circuits rather than by county.

Counties in circuits that will be getting the adult drug courts are Hopkins, Crittenden/Union/Webster, Boyd, Carter/Elliott, Butler/Hancock/Ohio/Edmonson, McClean/Muhlenberg and Henderson.

One million dollars for the adult drug courts is from the state's coal-severance tax and the other \$1 million is from the state's General Fund.

Coal-severance tax funds are paid by coal companies and are usually distributed by the state for industrial development in coal-producing counties. During the 2005 General Assembly, the legislature approved a provision allowing the funds to be used for public health and safety and other purposes.

The ODCP is working with the state's Administrative Office of the Courts to plan for the drug courts.

#### **Jail Treatment Programs**

The ODCP will be awarding grants of \$30,000 to \$69,000 to nine local jails for substance abuse treatment programs for inmates, parolees, shock probationers and halfway back program participants.

Six of the grants will be for jails to pilot new substance abuse programs, and three local jails will receive grants to enhance their existing programs.

Counties that will soon be getting money for new programs are Mason, Marion, Lee, Kenton, Hopkins and Grayson. Christian, Hardin and Daviess counties will receive funds for their existing programs.

The state budget provides \$1 million for this project. The total amount awarded for one year will be \$500,000, and the jails will be eligible to apply for funds for a second year.

#### **Treatment Funds for Operation UNITE**

The budget includes \$1.5 million in coal-severance funds for Operation Unlawful Narcotics Investigation Treatment and Education (Operation UNITE), which is a multifaceted, comprehensive approach to combating drugs in eastern and southern Kentucky.

UNITE will divide the \$1.5 million equally between Clay and Pike counties for construction of a treatment facility in Manchester and operation of an existing treatment facility in Pikeville.

The funds will supplement the \$1.5 million that U.S. Rep. Hal Rogers secured in the federal budget for the treatment facilities.

#### **Drug Education for Eastern Kentucky School Children**

The ODCP is working with the Kentucky Center for School Safety and the Kentucky School Boards Association to develop evidence-based drug prevention programs for school children in Eastern Kentucky for the 2005-2006 and 2006-2007 school years.

The programs will target fifth-graders.

The state's budget includes \$500,000 for this project.

Meanwhile, the ODCP is also planning a summit for narcotics officers throughout the state for November 9 and 10 in Lexington. The agency will distribute more information about this event in the future.



# Governor Appoints Barton as Head of Office of Drug Control Policy



Teresa Barton

Governor Ernie Fletcher has named Teresa Barton, Franklin County's judge-executive for the past six years, as executive director of the state's Office of Drug Control Policy.

"Teresa has the background, experience and knowledge for which we are looking," Fletcher said. "Her work as a county judge, in education and in government has equipped her to lead this important initiative for our administration."

Barton, who has been on the job at the ODCP since February 16,

replaced Interim Executive Director Sylvia Lovely, who is executive director of the Kentucky League of Cities.

Prior to being elected Franklin County's first female judge-executive, Barton worked for the Transportation Cabinet, the Kentucky Higher Educational Student Loan Corporation, the Kentucky Higher Education Assistance Authority and the Council on Higher Education. She was also Franklin County deputy judge-executive.

"This is an exciting opportunity," Barton said. "I was sad to leave a wonderful position with wonderful people, but the time is right for me to tackle a bigger issue – combating the state's growing drug problem. The Fletcher-Pence administration has a vision for better addressing the drug problem. My job is to make the vision a reality."

Governor Fletcher created the ODCP in September 2004 to be the coordinating agency for drug programs and issues in Kentucky and to head the state's strategy for better addressing and reducing substance abuse.

"We must do more and be more effective when it comes to Kentucky's drug problem," said Lt. Governor Steve Pence, secretary of the Justice and Public Safety Cabinet. "Judge Barton can help bring together all components of this issue – treatment, prevention and enforcement."

## What do you see as law enforcement's role in the state's plan to better address and reduce the substance abuse problem in Kentucky? What about the roles of treatment and prevention?

Law enforcement plays a vital role in the state's mission to combat drug abuse. Without the aggressive approach to charging those who manufacture and/or traffic in illegal substances, we cannot comprehensively address our problems.

We at the Office of Drug Control Policy (ODCP) plan to assist and complement law enforcement's efforts by better coor-

dinating funding, facilitating communication between agencies and evaluating research to concentrate on reducing the demand – particularly among our youth – for products that are being used and abused and have resulted in considerable social and economic harm.

Obviously there are people involved in substance abuse who need help, and a strong treatment program will give them the tools to get their lives back on track. We intend to help focus those efforts in jails and other residential settings.

Of course, prevention is the key to teaching our young people that abusing drugs and alcohol can ruin their lives. It will require a significant investment to break the cycle of addiction in a family that continually moves between jails, courtrooms and other correctional facilities while draining scarce public resources.

Research-based substance abuse treatment programming has been shown to be successful. But as with prevention, it requires an investment in resources greater than is currently being made. We are working on the funding issues at the state and federal levels.

## How will the status of High-Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA) and Byrne/Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) funding on the federal level affect law enforcement efforts to combat drugs on the state and local levels?

Federal funding is oftentimes the only source of funding for drug task forces. Therefore, any negative changes will have detrimental effects on local and state law enforcement efforts.

Local governments have limited resources and are required by law to fund certain programs, so they do not always have the means to support the task forces.

The past and currently proposed reductions will keep many agencies from doing important work in combating drugs. I am very concerned that the proposal by the president to move HIDTA funding to corrections will set Appalachia's progress back by many years.

Byrne, or the Justice Assistance Grant as it is now called, stands to be cut dramatically again this federal fiscal year. We in the Justice and Public Safety Cabinet have solicited support among our federal delegation to recommend full funding and request that there is no change in the funding approach to HIDTA and JAG.

The ODCP has been allotted funding that we are going to use to help alleviate the impact of those cuts for the state's drug task forces. Task forces have applied for the money, and we will be awarding funds to them soon.

## *Experience: Barton's Past Jobs Play a Role in ODCP Position*

*Continued from page 33*

### **Why did you want to accept Governor Ernie Fletcher and Lt. Governor Steve Pence's offer to become executive director of the Office of Drug Control Policy?**

Having a personal understanding of how drugs can impact a family, I accepted the challenge of leading the office that is responsible for changing the way Kentucky addresses substance abuse. Nearly everyone I know has a family member, friend or acquaintance who been adversely affected by drugs. I am no exception.

When I considered accepting this position, my thoughts were that substance abuse was at epidemic proportions and that everyone would lend a helping hand to deal with this problem, but that it was not in the forefront of every Kentuckian's mind. I thought that it would be my job to place it there. The ODCP staff plans to do exactly that – make the substance abuse problem in our Commonwealth first in your mind.

### **How do you think your experiences as Franklin County judge-executive and in other positions will assist you in your new role?**

I bring a local perspective to ODCP. As a former county judge-executive, a significant part of my role involved bringing people together to work toward common goals.

Collaboration is a significant part of the ODCP's work. I understand community coalitions and how they can fail or succeed. I am intimately familiar with incarceration issues that can drain a county, such as having the same inmates constantly come and go.

Judge-executives and mayors play a significant role in funding local law enforcement, treatment, juvenile programs and working to make your community a great place to call home.

As a local leader who is now a state leader, I know that while we are working to attack the substance abuse problem, the real change will only come with the support of communities.

Also, I have a history of state government service since 1985. My 20-plus years of public service will be beneficial to the success of ODCP.

### **What do you consider the Office of Drug Control Policy's most significant accomplishment since it was created in September 2004?**

It was extremely important when the General Assembly passed a budget in the 2005 session to allow the ODCP to fund drug courts, substance abuse education in east Kentucky schools, two important UNITE treatment projects and to pro-

vide treatment in county jails.

As a result of the new budget, the ODCP also has a unique opportunity to provide a small amount of funding to struggling drug task forces.

It is not an ODCP accomplishment, but I do want to recognize the effort that brought us to this point as a significant accomplishment, and that is the Statewide Drug Control Assessment Summit, which brought together a variety of professionals to discuss this critical issue of substance abuse and bring it to the forefront.

### **At what point do you think you could say that the ODCP has been successful in its mission?**

The mission of ODCP is to serve as a leader and a catalyst for improving the health and safety of all Kentuckians by promoting strategic approaches and collaboration to reduce drug use and related crime.

We must begin by recognizing those small successes as we educate our youth about the dangers, reduce the demand and supply of illegal substances and reduce the suffering and economic costs to our state.

Until all Kentuckians get the important message about how drugs damage families and lives, we will always struggle.

### **Why do you think it was important to get legislation passed to combat the problem of methamphetamine use and production in Kentucky?**

Senate Bill 63 was a critical law enforcement and crime-prevention tool in fighting meth problems in our state.

With the number of meth labs on the rise, we had to take on the people who were producing the drug. As long as those who make meth can readily purchase or steal the ingredients to make it, meth will always be easy to produce.

Since Governor Fletcher and Lt. Governor Pence had the vision to request that Sen. Robert Stivers, R-Clay, champion this important legislation, it will now be harder to gather the key precursor (pseudoephedrine) to make the drug.

The legislation also allows law enforcement to charge an individual with manufacturing meth if they show intent to make the drug and possess two or more ingredients or pieces of equipment necessary for its production.

Senate Bill 63, which becomes effective June 20, also makes it a felony to expose children to meth labs and places regulations on Internet pharmacies that do business in Kentucky.

I commend the General Assembly for passing this legislation without a dissenting vote.

### **What is the Office of Drug Control Policy's No. 1 priority?**

The main concern of the ODCP is provide or facilitate funding and resources where they are needed most. It is a difficult task, but we are working every day to accomplish this priority.

# Uniting Against Drugs

*Counter-Drug Initiative Making its Mark*



*“Learn from children” — A large contingent of students participated in the anti-drug rally held in Frankfort on February 14. The group was urging passage of Senate Bill 63, which strengthens the ability to prosecute methamphetamine producers and better regulate out-of-state Internet pharmacies.*

Dale Morton

*UNITE Communications Coordinator*

One year after orchestrating the largest drug roundup in Kentucky history, Operation UNITE (Unlawful Narcotics Investigations, Treatment and Education) has unquestionably left an indelible mark on southern and eastern Kentucky. As successes continue to mount, many programs and initiatives launched by this unique counter-drug effort are coming to fruition.

“Coalitions encompassing nearly 5,000 individuals representing a diverse cross section of the population have been established in each of the 29 counties UNITE serves,” said Karen Engle, executive director of the program created by U.S. Congressman Hal Rogers. “Community members have received training and resources provided to facilitate their efforts, faith-based groups are being empowered to minister to substance abusers and their families, and education and treatment initiatives are surfacing throughout the region.”

“At the same time, we are continuing our bold efforts

to rid the streets of drug dealers,” Engle said. “UNITE has much to be proud of, but our work is far from over. Eradicating a scourge that has crept across the Commonwealth for decades will not occur overnight.”

## Investigations

The most visible aspect of UNITE has been its law enforcement investigations, with more than two dozen roundups already conducted – including second sweeps in several of the most problematic counties. Task force members are planning an average of three roundups per month for the remainder of 2005, and will increase hot spot policing.

Through March, detectives have opened 2,292 criminal cases, made 1,158 criminal arrests, responded to 4,216 complaints on a tip line operated in conjunction with Appalachia High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area, and removed

*See INVESTIGATIONS, page 36*



### *Investigations: Law Enforcement Putting a Dent in Kentucky's Drug Problem*

*Continued from pag 35*

\$2.46 million worth of drugs from the streets, reported Dan Smoot, UNITE's law enforcement director, adding 12 cases have been adopted for federal prosecution.

One case pending adoption by the U.S. Attorney's Office is that of Boyd Swafford. The long-time Whitley County bootlegger turned drug dealer was arrested in a February raid on charges that include being a member of a criminal syndicate. The Drug Enforcement Administration subsequently seized approximately \$180,000 worth of equipment and vehicles that had been purchased in cash with proceeds from the illegal drug sales operation.

"We received a lot of complaints on our drug tip line about Mr. Swafford," Engle said. "The public's support and assistance in stopping this source of drugs has been exceptional. This case also demonstrates what can be accomplished by law enforcement partnerships to maximize assets and resources."

A focus on creating quality investigations is reaping dividends as evidenced by the successful prosecution of cases now making their way through the court system. "A vast majority are pleading guilty," said Smoot, a former Kentucky State Police trooper. "We have only had a few jury trials, and all resulted in guilty verdicts."

Currently the law enforcement team is in the final stages of accreditation by the Kentucky Association of Chiefs of Police, and soon each of UNITE's three dozen detectives will be certified to clean up methamphetamine labs. In the past 14 months the unit has dismantled 43 labs.

In February, UNITE detectives made several arrests and confiscated drug shipments from out-of-state Internet pharmacies at a UPS hub in Hazard. As a result of this investigation, UPS changed its policies and now requires a person to show identification to receive shipments. FedEx has temporarily halted out-of-state shipments from online pharmacies to portions of eastern Kentucky.

The following month, UNITE launched a special Diversion Task Force designed to combat the influx of Internet prescription medications into southern and eastern Kentucky. Working in conjunction with the Kentucky Office of the Inspector General, detectives are investigating allegations of over prescribing by doctors and improper dispensing of medications by pharmacies. Task force personnel are



*Hindman Police Chief Paul Jarrell, Knott County Sheriff Ray Bolen and officers from their departments receive instructions before a roundup of drug suspects on March 28. Also participating in the roundup were troopers from the Kentucky State Police.*

also targeting allegations of doctor shopping.

"UNITE initiated a diversion program because of the numerous complaints we receive daily that family members are prescribed drugs legally and then selling them illegally," Smoot said. "This type of illegal drug activity is rampant and must be stopped."

### **Legislative victory**

The power of UNITE was proven during the 2005 Kentucky General Assembly when UNITE proudly assisted Governor Ernie Fletcher and Lt. Governor Steve Pence in passing Senate Bill 63, critical legislation that strengthens the state's meth laws and requires Internet pharmacies to register with the state and connect to Kentucky's All Schedule Prescription Electronic Reporting (KASPER) system.

On February 14, shortly after the bill was introduced, more than 2,000 people representing all 29 counties UNITE serves rallied in Frankfort. The group included Fletcher; Pence; Rogers; Attorney General Greg Stumbo; school children; law enforcement personnel; city, state and local government officials; House and Senate legislative leaders from both parties; veteran, civic and community groups; fire, EMS and rescue personnel; and parents, business and health care professionals.

When the bill hit a snag, hundreds of people were mobilized to contact their legislators, and SB 63 unanimously won approval. It was signed into law on March 29.

### **Law Enforcement Advisory Council**

Successful investigations benefit when multiple entities

become involved. To this end, Operation UNITE anticipates implementing a Law Enforcement Advisory Council in June.

This advisory council represents an opportunity for UNITE to partner with prosecutors, jailers, coroners, judges and law enforcement entities (city, county and state) throughout the region to increase the collective efficiency and effectiveness of each entity in winning the war on drugs. Members of the advisory council are being selected based upon their outstanding leadership in their profession.

Objectives of the UNITE Law Enforcement Advisory Council reach beyond locking up offenders, although the involvement of many different agencies and organizations will certainly increase UNITE's effectiveness. Advisory council members will also seek avenues for involving faith-based organizations, civic groups, other organizations and community leaders in UNITE-sponsored programs. They will seek opportunities to inform and/or educate the public through pro-active media events and drug awareness programs.

### Treatment and Education

Law enforcement efforts may have gained the most headlines, but equally important gains have been attained in treatment and education initiatives.

When UNITE began, four state drug courts operated in the Fifth Congressional District. An additional 17 drug courts have been funded to give substance-abusing offenders an alternative to jail time through comprehensive drug testing, treatment services, education and/or employment. Currently 197 people are participating in UNITE-funded Drug Courts. Of these, 54 are in educational pursuits, 96 are currently employed and one drug-free baby was born to a woman in the program.

Congressman Rogers announced in January that both Pike and Clay counties would receive \$750,000 grants to establish drug treatment facilities, and UNITE is currently working to bring additional centers to the district.

"Providing help for those addicted to drugs is a critical component of UNITE's mission," Engle said. "According to the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, there was only one bed for every 148 people in

Kentucky needing clinical residential substance abuse treatment in 2004, with an average wait of four to six weeks. This statistic is totally unacceptable."

To help with this problem, a \$600,000 voucher program was launched in May. Through contracts with treatment facilities, UNITE will offer low-income individuals in the Fifth District opportunities to receive treatment services.

On the education front, UNITE has funded 31 substance abuse counselors to work in middle and high schools and three prevention liaisons for elementary schools. Student/staff drug-testing policies have been adopted by 10 school districts, making them eligible to receive funding to supplement the costs of drug testing.

Anti-drug clubs in schools are enlisting students as soldiers in the war on drugs and providing support and encouragement to adopt drug-free lifestyles, Engle said. "Students learn about the effects of substance abuse and are given positive ways of dealing with stress and emotions."

UNITE has provided a number of educational and training opportunities for community members, including: two faith-based conferences that drew 700 people to learn about available treatment options; workshops for health care professionals on identification, screening, intervention and referral for prescription, over-the-counter and other types of drug abuse drawing 353 people; three Living Free workshops to help church members mobilize individuals to help others with life controlling problems within their congregation and community, which

attracted 200 participants; and UNITE's partnership with the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources to train 155 individuals as facilitators for the national Hooked On Fishing-Not On Drugs angling program.

"Our successes are the direct result of communities becoming active partners in the anti-drug effort. Law enforcement cannot do it alone," Engle said. "Operation UNITE is just beginning, and is committed to building bridges that give citizens an avenue to take back their communities."

To learn more about Operation UNITE and its initiatives, call 1-866-OP-UNITE.

“According to the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, there was only one bed for every 148 people in Kentucky needing clinical residential substance abuse treatment in 2004, with an average wait of four to six weeks. This statistic is totally unacceptable.”

Karen Engle  
UNITE Executive Director

# Department of Corrections

## Partnerships, Teamwork Begin to Make a Difference in Battle Against Substance Abuse



SUBMITTED/DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

*Two program participants of the Bridges Therapeutic Community at the Roederer Correctional Complex at LaGrange take part in the serenity prayer. The serenity prayer is a simplistic reminder to take a daily inventory of recovery issues.*

*Lisa Lamb, Director of Communications  
and Kevin Pangburn, Director of Mental Health  
Kentucky Department of Corrections*



Baseball and academic college scholarships do not fit the demographics of most inmates, nor does membership in the high school drama club, Beta Club and Most Valuable Player on the baseball team.

It did for Mark Stacey, a young man with many talents, interests and a seemingly unlimited potential for writing his own ticket for success. While the votes are still out to determine his eventual level of achievement, one thing is crystal clear. He surrendered his options in 1999 when he chose to break the law to obtain prescription medication.

Faced with a first-time charge and placed on probation in Jackson, Kentucky, things went from bad to worse in November of that same year when Stacey chose to drive under the influence and wrecked his car, killing one of two female companions and leaving the second seriously injured. Manslaughter II and Assault II charges led to his first incarceration and a major interruption of his hopes and dreams.

Fortunately for Mark Stacey, many good choices remained, and he took advantage of them with the same gusto that led to his earlier successes. Drug treatment at Marion Adjustment Center was his first stop. Successfully completing a program that demands personal accountability

and full-time responsibility, Stacey began the long process of staring down an addiction and establishing the foundation for a better life.

Since Department of Corrections drug treatment programs utilize the therapeutic community model, clients can, by their behavior, attitude, leadership skills and overall commitment, obtain levels of responsibility that identify them as Elders. These are positions of status and leadership that require consistent dedication to the program, their peers and to themselves. Stacey reached the pinnacle by earning the title of Senior Elder. His success led treatment staff to ask him to transfer to the new program at Roederer Correctional Complex where he assisted in the establishment of their drug treatment program. He works closely with his other Elders, the staff and administration in the day-to-day operation of the program.

Along with this massive responsibility, Stacey has enrolled in college correspondence courses and in May of 2005 will have successfully completed 12 hours toward an associate's degree in chemical dependency, with honor roll grades. He exemplifies that the demographics in life are not permanent, that inmate can be a temporary term, and that addiction can take a back seat to success.



### Thinking outside the box

The figures vary a little, but most estimates on the percentage of substance abusers in prison in Kentucky are in the high 80s. If those estimates are even close, then over 15,000 of the men and women in prison are suffering from some type of drug or alcohol addiction and another 5,000 addicts are sitting in county jails.

How do you begin to combat a problem of that magnitude – especially at a time when the overall prison population is increasing and straining an already strained budget?

You think outside the box, that's how. You take all the old clichés of teamwork and you make them actually work.

The department has launched almost 1,000 new substance abuse treatment beds since 2004, and by 2006 another 1,000 are expected to come online.

The first endeavor was the redirecting of existing funds to launch a new and innovative substance abuse program at the Roederer Correctional Complex in LaGrange. Housed in a 200-bed unit at the prison, the program was the first of its kind to combine a population of incarcerated offenders with offenders currently on parole.

"This administration took office and knew we had to provide substance abuse treatment to as many individuals as possible," Corrections Commissioner John D. Rees said. "By reallocating existing resources we were able to get these 200 beds online very quickly. And while this approach hasn't been tried before, we believe it has merit and we'll be analyzing it over time in conjunction with the University of Kentucky to determine the program's effectiveness."

This substance abuse treatment program is also unique for the department because it involves an in-depth volunteer and mentoring component including certified volunteers and volunteers from the Healing Place, a homeless shelter and outreach program in Jefferson County, and Prodigal Ministries, a faith-based organization. It is also a first in that it uses a true team approach – with security staff participating in treatment and counseling and treatment staff providing security coverage.

Parolees are referred to the program by the parole officer and placed in the program in lieu of revocation. The goal of treating parolees is to reintegrate the offender into the community through participation in intensive in-patient treatment while at the same time, reducing the rate of return to prisons.

The program is designed to take six months to complete, with some inmates taking longer based on their ability and motivation. It is organized into four stages, from the Freshman Phase to the Senior Phase, with emphasis on community integration, pro-social skills and relapse prevention.

In the Senior Phase, Elders are chosen. These are inmates who have completed the program and distinguished themselves through behavior and progress. The Elders are involved in teaching classes and general operation of the program.

The first graduation was held in December and Lt. Governor Stephen B. Pence delivered the keynote address.

Since December, 142 individuals have graduated from the program.

### Problem isn't confined to just prisons

The Department of Corrections has partnered with Governor Ernie



*Inmate Charles Murphy points to the "Recovery" part on the mural on a wall at Marion Adjustment Center as he talks with inmate John Miller. The two men are participants in the prison's substance abuse treatment program.*

Fletcher's new Office of Drug Control Policy and is now able to expand drug treatment into county jails. As a result of a grant program administered by ODCP, drug treatment will be offered in nine county jails.

"That was one of our weakest areas," said Georgia Dunn, one of the program administrators in the Department of Corrections Office of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Programs. "We had too many of our inmates out there in the jails who were never getting treatment because they weren't coming to the system (prison) where the programs were offered."

Another area of partnership that will expand treatment beds into the community is the Recovery Kentucky program recently announced by Governor Fletcher. The program is designed to serve both the homeless community and substance abusers. Plans are to build 10, 100-bed facilities in under-served areas across the state.

This is a collaborative effort between the Governor's Office of Local Development (GOLD), the Kentucky Housing Authority and the Kentucky Department of Corrections. These agencies have developed a financial plan that makes available construction and operational financing, which includes a \$2.5 million allocation of Low Income Housing Tax Credits (Housing Credits) from KHC for construction costs. Operational funding includes approximately \$4 million from GOLD's Community Development Block Grant program and approximately \$3 million from the Department of Corrections.

"The department will provide some of the professional oversight in this program, but the governor's office will be at the forefront of this visionary program because Recovery Kentucky is one of the best things this administration, as a whole, has done," Rees said. "Governor Fletcher and Lt. Governor Pence came into office and knew that something had to be done to end the revolving door of substance abusers being released from prison, only to immediately re-offend because they're addicts, and wind back up in prison. We have to treat the problem – the addiction. Programs like Recovery Kentucky and our new substance abuse therapeutic communities are finally making some headway on doing that. Have we won the war? Not by a long shot. But we're making progress."

# Statewide LEN News

## Current Law Enforcement Issues



# KSP and KVE to be Included in KLEFPF by 2006



Abbie Darst  
Public Information Officer

Effective January 1, 2006, state troopers, arson investigators, hazardous-devices investigators and legislative security specialists of the Kentucky State Police and officers of the Kentucky Vehicle Enforcement will begin participation in the Kentucky Law Enforcement Foundation Program Fund (KLEFPF) and will receive the \$3,100 annual training incentive pay stipend.

"The inclusion of KSP and KVE officers into KLEFPF is essential to protecting Kentucky's investment in training and preparing these officers to serve the Commonwealth," Governor Ernie Fletcher said. "I hope that bringing these entities into the Fund will strengthen the state's endeavors to increase the proficiency and longevity of the officers hired and trained with these departments."

House Bill 267, which established the Commonwealth's biennial budget for 2004 through 2006, made provisions for these entities to enter the Fund and join the other 6,313 peace officers currently receiving the Fund stipend.

"Bringing KSP and KVE into KLEFPF was a top priority during the 2005 legislative session," said Lt. Governor Stephen Pence, who also serves as secretary of the Justice and Public Safety Cabinet. "The exclusion of these two large sections of law enforcement personnel from the Fund was inequitable, and I am pleased that these officers will now be receiving the same benefits as their fellow rural, urban and local law enforcement counterparts."

The inclusion of these two groups into the Fund increases the total enrollment to nearly 7,500 officers.

"For the first time, KSP will share equally in the benefits of KLEFPF funding with local police agencies, sheriff's departments, and university police," KSP Commissioner Mark Miller said. "We are deeply appreciative of the efforts of Governor Fletcher, Lt. Governor Pence, the members of the General Assembly and the work of the Department of Criminal Justice Training to extend the benefits of KLEFPF to our agency."

There was a significant amount of support for HB 267 in both



KVE Lt. Kevin Rogers at a press briefing during a joint enforcement blitz with Indiana and Illinois in the Henderson, Kentucky area in April.

the Kentucky House of Representatives and Senate.

"In the future, we must be ever mindful to maintain our law enforcement salaries and benefits at a level sufficient to recruit and retain those charged with protecting our citizens," Senate President David L. Williams said.

Many legislators supported the bill because of the benefits it provides to not only the troopers and officers, but also for protection and safety of the Commonwealth as whole.

"Our men and women in law enforcement need all the help they can get. I'm proud to have played a role in helping provide additional support to

Kentucky's police, deputies, troopers and other officers," said Jody Richards, speaker of the Kentucky House of Representatives. "The Kentucky Law Enforcement

"The inclusion of KSP and KVE officers into KLEFPF is essential to protecting Kentucky's investment in training and preparing these officers to serve the Commonwealth."

Governor Ernie Fletcher



Foundation Program Fund has helped make Kentucky a safer state for our citizens by providing for our law enforcement officers. KLEFPF has consistently expanded since 1972, and I will continue to support it.”

“The fact that these groups are in the KLEFPF fund allows Kentucky to offer competitive pay raises and salaries so we can attract the best and keep the best in law enforcement,” Sen. Robert Stivers said.

Keeping the best, most qualified officers is immensely important to KVE Commissioner Greg Howard.

“KVE’s inclusion in KLEFPF allows us to better support our officers, and the stipend will be instrumental in helping us attract better, more qualified individuals to our department,” he said.

Representative Harry Moberly agrees that officer retention is a big factor in including these entities in KLEFPF.

“I was particularly pleased that we were able to include the Kentucky State Police and Kentucky Vehicle Enforcement in the Fund,” Moberly said. “Certainly, this will help retain and recruit officers for two agencies that render outstanding service in protecting the citizens of the Commonwealth. The continuing stewardship of the fund by DOCJT makes it possible to take such appropriate actions to strengthen law enforcement in Kentucky.”

### History and Information on KLEFPF

In July 1972 the KLEFPF was established by the legislature. This Fund provided a pay incentive to municipal and county police officers whose agencies adopted the established KLEFPF standards to include sending all full-time officers for training. Sheriffs, their deputies and all other law enforcement agencies not specifically named in the statute were excluded from the KLEFPF. However, training was made available to them.

In July 1998 the Fund was restructured to include sheriffs, deputy sheriffs and university police. At that time, approximately 1,350 peace officers were added to the fund, which had increased the total number of peace officers to 5,600 by the end of 1998. The annual pay incentive for all KLEFPF participants has also steadily increased from over the years from \$2,500 in 1998 to its last increase in 2001 to \$3,100.

Any city or county that employs a paid police or sheriff’s force and meets the requirements of KRS 15.440 may participate in KLEFPF. The Fund will annually pay each law enforcement officer who attends the minimum number of training hours the annual supplement. The fund requires all law enforcement officers to successfully complete 640 hours of basic training within one year of



*Trooper Chris Short has served with the Kentucky State Police for four years. He transferred to the Richmond Post in October 2002.*

the date of employment and 40 hours of annual in-service training approved by the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council.

“The Kentucky Law Enforcement Foundation Program Fund has been an invaluable resource to local law enforcement since 1974,” said Dr. John Bizzack, commissioner of DOCJT, who administers the Fund. “The addition of deputy sheriffs, airport and university police in 1998 and now the addition of KVE and KSP brings the pay incentive closer to proficiency pay for law enforcement throughout the Commonwealth.”

The Fund receives its money from surcharges on casualty insurance, including homeowners, fire protection and vehicle policies.

### The Future of KLEFPF

As times change, so does the value of money in our society. With inflation and the yearly increases in cost of living, \$3,100 means less each year. The Department of Criminal Justice Training, which administers and oversees the KLEFPF, is striving to grow the stipend in coming years. However, the ability to do so depends heavily on the integrity and availability of the Fund.

“The challenges of law enforcement are in part offset by the valuable stipends provided by KLEFPF. Maintaining the integrity of KLEFPF is a high priority so to ensure that all law enforcement officers benefit from the Fund for years to come,” Bizzack said. “We will continue to support the Fund’s careful, stable growth for the future of Kentucky law enforcement.”

“The addition of deputy sheriffs, airport and university police in 1998 and now the addition of KVE and KSP brings the pay incentive closer to proficiency pay for law enforcement throughout the Commonwealth.”  
Commissioner John Bizzack  
DOCJT



# KOHS Focuses On Prevention



Nathan Jones  
Kentucky Office of Homeland Security

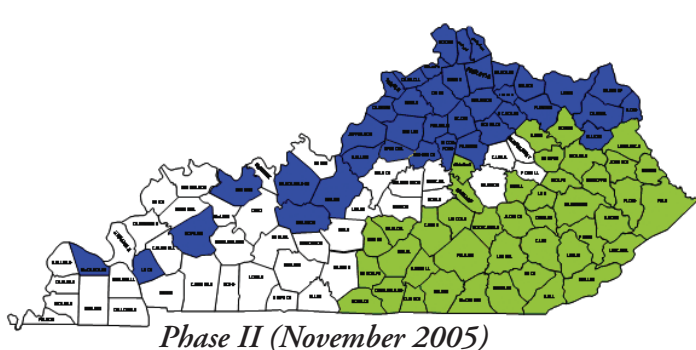
It's 2 a.m. in Flemingsburg when Officer Jackson spots a car driving at high speed down Highway 32. Officer Jackson quickly pursues the speeder closing in enough to read the license plate. The car slows to a stop and pulls off the highway. Before approaching the car, Officer Jackson quickly runs the plates using a Mobile Data Terminal mounted in his cruiser. The report shows the driver has two warrants out, including one for drug trafficking. He also quickly notes that the driver has been convicted of a violent crime. Armed with this knowledge, Officer Jackson calls for backup and plans how best to prevent a potentially dangerous event.

This hypothetical situation illustrates the importance of interoperable communications for law enforcement. Kentucky Office of Homeland Security is focused on the full connectivity of wireless interoperability throughout the state of Kentucky. They have set a goal to reach this by May of 2006 by creating the wireless infrastructure throughout the Commonwealth in three

phases as shown by the maps below.

The focus on prevention and wireless interoperability creates a system that allows all first responders to communicate with each other across the state. Also, the individual communications devices in conjunction with the new intelligence fusion center will allow information sharing in real time for all first-responders throughout the Commonwealth; thus preventing life-threatening events and allowing situations to be dealt with as efficiently and effectively as possible.

With this focus in mind, KOHS is also hosting data interoperability symposiums to make sure that law enforcement entities and local officials across the Commonwealth have full knowledge on how to integrate wireless interoperable communication. This prevention-based initiative will reap numerous benefits for Kentucky and allow the state to be optimally ready and prepared.



# KCPP Establishing Itself As Useful Tool In Fight Against Terrorism

## *Community Leaders Praise Assessment Process, KCPP Teams*

Jacinta Feldman Manning  
Public Information Officer

Assessors with the Kentucky Community Preparedness Program combed the small river city of Dayton, in late April looking for potential vulnerabilities and ways to tighten security.

No one had made any threats to the sleepy little northern Kentucky town, and there was no reason to believe that anyone would. But it isn't what Dayton Police Chief Mark Brown is aware of that caused him to invite the assessors into his town. It is what could happen in the future that concerns him.

"I have no idea what is going to happen next week, neither does anyone else," Brown said. "No matter what happens, you want to be prepared."

Dayton was one of the first 15 communities to participate in the Kentucky Community Preparedness Program, the Department of Criminal Justice Training's homeland security initiative. KCPP is one quarter of the way through its goal of assessing 60 communities, and as the program picks up steam across the state it is quickly establishing itself as a necessary and useful tool in the fight against terrorism.

"The program has been more rewarding than I expected, and it has allowed the team members to use their particular specialties and skills to have a direct and immediate impact on the communities we have assessed," said Team Leader Drexel Neal. "I personally feel we have made a difference in each community and have brought security and protection issues to the forefront."

The program focuses on prevention of hostile acts and crime in small- and medium-sized communities through a system of risk assessments and recommendations for improved security. The goal is to mobilize local law enforcement and community officials in a formalized process of identifying and correcting security vulnerabilities that might be exploited by terrorists or criminals.

Each week, a team of assessors visits a new community searching for potential vulnerabilities and then offering recommendations to make them stronger. But the program looks beyond the physical aspects of a community's facilities. It also aims to bring about a change in the way its leaders think about security.

"From reports and response from public officials, the assessments have been successful as planned, but have also instigated new thinking by local officials regarding preparedness," said DOCJT Commissioner John W. Bizzack. "The process has many elements on which to measure success, however, real success is making officials aware of all that can be done to better prepare."



KCPP assessors Kevin Kelly and Charlie Davis perform an assessment of the facilities at the Vanderbilt Chemical and Minerals Corporation in Murray. Vanderbilt Minerals mines and processes smectite ores from several mine sites in the southwest.

Working closely with local law enforcement and community leaders, the teams conduct vulnerability assessments to identify a community's weaknesses using a detailed and systematic analysis of facilities, structures and security policies and their relationship to each other.

By looking at a community as a whole instead of just looking at individual components, local officials will be able to allocate resources and funds to the areas where they are needed most.

Leaders from each community have invited the assessment teams into their towns. Each community has its own reasons for wanting to be involved.

"With all the terrorists going around the country, I thought it was a good idea safety wise, not just for Barbourville, for the whole county," said Barbourville Chief James Gray.

An assessment team visited Barbourville the week of March 28 to April 4. Gray said he thinks it is a good idea to offer small rural communities, not just larger ones, a way to prepare in case of an emergency.

See ASSESSMENTS, page 44

## Assessments: KCPP Works With Local Officials to Make Communities Safer Overall

*Continued from page 43*

"Overall, I just thought it was a good program," he said.

When an assessment team arrives in a community, it spends four days visiting sites that have been chosen by local law enforcement. Assessors visit all vital infrastructures, such as schools, government buildings, utilities, and industry.

"We didn't know what to expect when they came in, but they were very professional and very, very well versed in what they were doing," said Carrollton Police Chief Mike Wilhoite.

Wilhoite said he was very impressed with the training that the assessors had received before coming to Carrollton. The Department of Criminal Justice Training created a seven-day KCPP training program, with a curriculum that addressed the specific needs of Kentucky's small- and medium-sized communities. The program was certified by the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council and was taught by KLEC-certified instructors.

Each assessment is a learning process as well. Since its first assessment in Russell County in late February, the teams have made minor changes to the interview process and gently tweaked questions.

The program takes a faultless approach to the assessment process. Assessors are not there to point fingers, and there are no wrong or right answers. The team is there to look at the community with its fresh perspective and background and offer an outside opinion.

"They did not come in with a preplanned notion that they are going to go out and find a problem," said Graves County Sheriff John Davis. "They took it at face value, and if there were no problems, they told us that."

Rodney Bell, Safety Coordinator for Sanitation District No. 1 of Northern Kentucky, worked with the teams in two communities, Dayton and Fort Wright.

Bell described the process as very comprehensive and relaxed, and said the assessors were easy to work with. He said the fresh

perspective that they brought was extremely beneficial.

"The issue I have is I don't want to fall into a sense of complacency," Bell said. "I look at these issues on a daily basis but hearing from an outside source reinforces it."

The Department of Criminal Justice Training developed the Kentucky Community Preparedness Program in 2003. In 2004, the Kentucky Office of Homeland Security approved a \$2.4 million grant, which will allow DOCJT to implement the program in 60 small- and medium-sized communities throughout the state during a 12-month period.

"The KCPP risk assessments are an extremely important part of Kentucky's prevention-focused homeland security strategy," said Keith Hall, director of the Kentucky Office of Homeland Security. "I am very encouraged with the progress of the assessments and am confident that each participating community will benefit from a greater level of awareness and public safety. I look forward to evaluating the findings of the assessment as we work to certify these communities as 'Certified Ready and Prepared' Kentucky communities over the next several months."

The teams are beginning to return their findings to the communities they have assessed, and in a few months they will return to the communities again to check on the status of any changes they have made.

Communities that complete the entire assessment process will be certified as a Ready and Prepared Kentucky Community and will be eligible for reimbursement up to \$10,000 for making recommended changes.

For many communities, that funding is a major incentive.

"I think it's a very big benefit we were looking at because so often you have these unfounded mandates handed down, and these weren't mandates, but they may be funded," Davis said.

The second round of assessments has already begun, and the program continues its important mission of bringing safety issues and concerns to the attention of local law enforcement like it has in communities like Dayton.

"Law enforcement executives have the choice of being ostriches, sticking their heads in the sand and hoping the wolf doesn't see them, and thus eat them, or they can try to detect any vulnerabilities or deficiencies there are and do what can be done to make that right," Dayton's Brown said.



*A group of KCPP assessors look at a map showing the location of all the satellite facilities of the Sanitation District No. 1 of Northern Kentucky during the Dayton assessment. Sanitation District No. 1 of northern Kentucky is the main sewage treatment plant for the region.*

JACINTA FELDMAN MANNING/DOCJT



# KCPP Assessed Community Stats



*AK Steel Coke Plant*

Boyd County 911 Center; Debord Hill and Florida Street Radio Towers; Boyd County EMS; City of Ashland Water Treatment Plant; CSX Railroad Yard; Paul Blazer High School King's Daughters Medical Center; George W. Verity Middle School; Ashland City Water Storage Tanks.

## Ashland

County: Boyd

Population: 21,981

Size: 11.1 square miles

City Rank: Second Class City

Mayor: Stephen Gilmore

Chief: Thomas E. Kelley

Sheriff: Terry Keelin

Date of assessment: March 14 to March 18

Sites assessed: 41st Street Garage; Ashland Fire Department; Ashland City Building; Ashland Community College; Ashland Towne Center Mall; Ashland Transportation Center; Ashland Wastewater Treatment Plant; Ashland Water Distribution Offices;



*Kentucky Tech, Knox County*

R. Hampton Elementary School; Girdler Elementary School; Knox Central High School; Knox County Board of Education; Knox County Courthouse; Knox County Health Department; Kentucky Tech, Knox County; Lay Elementary School; Learning Center; Lynn Camp High School; Artemus Elementary School; Barbourville Independent Schools; Community Based Services, Protection and Permanency; Knox County Hospital; West Knox Elementary School; Truseal Industries; Barbourville Unites States Post Office; Union College

## Barbourville

County: Knox

Population: 3,589

Size: 3.5 square miles

Class: Fourth Class City

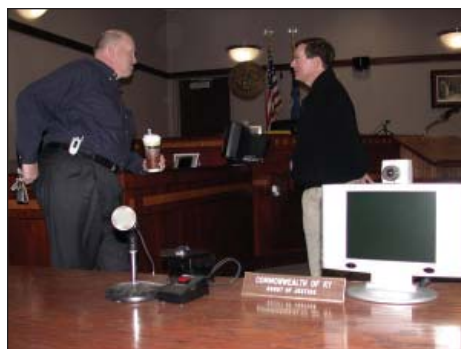
Mayor: W. Patrick Hauser

Chief: James Gray

Sheriff: John Pickard

Date of assessment: February 28 to March 4

Sites assessed: Barbourville 911 Dispatch Center; Barbourville Utilities; Boone Elementary School; Barbourville Waterpark; Barbourville Water Plant; Dewitt Elementary School; G.



*Carrollton Regional Hall of Justice*

mell Elementary School; Old Carroll County Court House; Carrollton Regional Hall of Justice; Carroll County Detention Center; Jefferson Community College; Carroll County EOC; Carrollton Municipal Building; Christian Academy of Carrollton; Carroll County Health Department; Ghent Sewage Treatment Plant; Ghent Water Treatment Plant; Carrollton Utilities

## Carrollton

County: Carroll

Population: 3,846

Size: 2.2 square miles

Class: Fourth Class City

Mayor: Ann C. Deatherage

Chief: Michael Willhoite

Sheriff: Charles Maiden, Jr.

Date of assessment: February 28 to March 4

Sites assessed: Carroll County Hospital; Carroll County Middle School; Carroll County High School; Carroll County Area Technology Center; Winn Elementary School; Cart-

*All photos by Jacinta Feldman Manning/DOCJT*

## KCPP Assessed Community Stats



*Railroad Trestle*

### Dayton

County: Campbell  
Population: 5,966  
Size: 1.3 square miles  
City Rank: Fourth Class City  
Mayor: Kenneth Rankle  
Chief: Mark Brown  
Sheriff: John D. Dunn, Jr.  
Date of assessment: April 25 to April 29

Sites assessed: Dayton High School; Lincoln Elementary; Cornerstone Montessori School; Sanitation District Pumping Stations; CSX Railroad; two private day care centers; Gil Lynn Park; Dayton Avenue Water Tank; Dayton Flood Wall; Cincinnati Bell Building; Cinergy Corporation; Davis Field; YMCA Teen Center; Dayton City Building



*Interplastic Corporation, Thermoset Resin Division*

### Ft. Wright

County: Kenton  
Population: 5,681  
Size: 3.5 square miles  
City Rank: Fourth Class City  
Mayor: Gene Weaver  
Chief: Dan Kreinest  
Sheriff: Charles L. Korzenborn  
Date of assessment: April 4 to April 8

Sites assessed: Northern Kentucky Water District; Ft. Wright City Building; Nature Center; Ft. Wright Hooper Batter & South Hill Civic Center; Norfolk Southern Railroad; Wessels Executive Building; Silmar Resins Inc.; North Key Hospital; ULH&P Substation; Sanitation District No. 1; Transit Authority of Northern Kentucky; I-75 and I-275 overpass bridges; St. Agnes Elementary School; Covington Catholic High School; Notre Dame High School; Ft. Wright Elementary School



*Wolf Creek Dam*

### Jamestown/Russell Springs

County: Russell  
Population: 1,624 (Jamestown); 2,399 (Russell Springs)  
Size: 2.2 square miles (Jamestown); 4.6 square miles (Russell Springs)  
Class: Fifth Class City (Jamestown); Fifth Class City (Russell Springs)  
Mayor: June McGaha (Jamestown); Brian Walters (Russell Springs)  
Chief: Acting Chief Jeff Kerns (Jamestown); Joe Irvin (Russell Springs)  
Sheriff: Larry L. Bennett  
Date of assessment: February 21 to February 26

Sites assessed: Fruit of the Loom; Jamestown Elementary School; Jamestown Marina; Russell County Middle School; Russell County High School; Russell County Courthouse; Russell County 911 Center; Russell County Sheriff's Office; Russell Springs Fire Dept.; Russell County Board of Education; Salem Elementary School; Union Chapel Elementary School; Russell County Sewage Pumping Station; Tantus Tobacco; Wolf Creek Dam; Eli Fire Department; Kentucky Utilities Substation; RECC Substation; Lily Creek Industries; Bruss North America; Superior Battery; HCI

*All photos by Jacinta Feldman Manning/DOCJT*

# KCPP Assessed Community Stats



*Leitchfield City Hall*

## Leitchfield

County: Grayson

Population: 6,139

Size: 8.8 square miles

City Rank: Fourth Class City

Mayor: William H. Thomason

Chief: Greg Dennison

Sheriff: David Simon

Date of assessment: May 9 to May 13

Sites assessed: Leitchfield Water Treatment Plant; Grayson County Judicial Building;

Grayson Court House; Grayson County High School; Grayson County Middle School;

Leitchfield City Hall; Twin Lakes Regional Medical Center; Leitchfield Police Department; Grayson County Alternative School;

Leitchfield Fire Department; Wal-Mart; Lawler Elementary; Waste Water Treatment Plant; Wilkey Elementary; Rough River

Dam; Caneyville Elementary; Grayson County Airport; Clarkson Elementary School; Mid-Valley Pipeline Company



*Clay County Middle School*

## Manchester

County: Clay

Population: 1,738

Size: 1.5 square miles

City Rank: Fourth Class City

Mayor: Daugh White

Chief: Dennis Rice

Sheriff: Edward Jordan

Date of assessment: March 28 to April 1

Sites assessed: Clay County Board of Education; Clay County School Transportation

Garage; Manchester Police Department; Manchester Water Plant; Clay County High

School; Oneida Elementary School; Goose Rock Elementary; Burning Springs Elementary; Clay County Justice Center; Man-

chester Elementary School; Manchester City Hall; Manchester Fire Department; Clay County Administrative Office Building;

Kentucky Department of Transportation Garage; Manchester Memorial Hospital; Paces Creek Elementary School; Horse Creek

Elementary; Campbell Reed Learning Center; Clay County Middle School; Big Creek Elementary School



*Graves County High School*

## Mayfield

County: Graves

Population: 10,349

Size: 6.7 square miles

Class: Third Class City

Mayor: Arthur Byrn

Chief: Michael Greisz

Sheriff: John L. Davis

Date of assessment: March 7 to March 11

Sites assessed: Graves County Health Department; TVA Services Center; Ohio Gas

Bulk Plant; Mayfield Grain; Graves County Co-op; Royster-Clark; Mayfield Electric

and Water Company; Mayfield Water Treatment Plant; Mayfield Middle School; Mayfield High School; Graves Elementary;

Graves County Middle School; Graves County High School; Jackson Purchase Medical Center; Pilgrims Pride; Mayfield City

Hall Complex; Wal-Mart Superstore; Graves County Court House



# KCPP Assessed Community Stats



*Mason County High School*

### Maysville

County: Mason  
Population: 8,993  
Size: 19.9 square miles  
City Rank: Third Class City  
Mayor: David Cartmell  
Chief: Kent Butcher  
Sheriff: Tony Wenz  
Date of assessment: May 9 to May 13

Sites assessed: East Kentucky Power; Mason County High School; Mason County Intermediate School; Mason County Justice Center; Mason County Middle Schools; Maysville City Hall; Maysville Community College; Maysville Fire Stations No. 1 and No. 2; Maysville Utilities Company; Meadowview Hospital; New Maysville Police Station; Recreation Park; Sewer Plant; Simon Kenton Bridge; Straub Elementary School; Water Plant; Water Supply Facilities; William Harsha Bridge



*Royster Clark*

### Murray

County: Calloway  
Population: 14,950  
Size: 9.7 square miles  
City Rank: Third Class City  
Mayor: Tom Rushing  
Chief: Kenneth Claud  
Sheriff: Larry Roberts  
Date of assessment: March 28 to April 1

Sites assessed: Murray Electric System; Port of Murray; Murray Water Treatment Plant; Murray Calloway County Hospital; Calloway County Judicial Building; Calloway County Courthouse and Child Support Office; Murray City Hall; Royster Clark; Murray State University; RSEC; Stewart Stadium; Electric Substations; Science Building; All Murray and Calloway County Schools



*Miles River Port*

### Owensboro

County: Daviess  
Population: 54,067  
Size: 17.4 square miles  
City Rank: Second Class City  
Mayor: Tom Watson  
Chief: John Kazlauskas  
Sheriff: Keith Cain  
Date of assessment: April 18 to April 22

Sites assessed: Owensboro River Port Authority; Owensboro Regional Airport; Owensboro High School; Owensboro Catholic High School; Apollo High School; Daviess County High School; Green River District Health Department; Owensboro City Hall; Daviess County EOC; Daviess County Judicial Center; OMU Power Plant; OMU Water Facilities; Daviess County Detention Center; Owensboro Police Department; Glover Bridge/Natcher Bridge; Daviess County Health Center; Daviess County Sheriff's Office; River Park Center; Daviess County Court House; Owensboro Medical Health Systems; 10 private companies

*All photos by Jacinta Feldman Manning/DOCJT*

# KCPP Assessed Community Stats



*Prestonsburg Fire Station No. 2*

## Prestonsburg

County: Floyd

Population: 3,612

Size: 10.9 square miles

City Rank: Fourth Class City

Mayor: Jerry S. Fannin

Chief: Michael Ormerod

Sheriff: John Blackburn

Date of assessment: April 4 to April 8

Sites assessed: Floyd County Justice Center; Cliff Bridge; Bert Combs Bridge; Water Treatment Plant; Waste Water Treatment Plant; Floyd County Health Department; Floyd County Office Building; Floyd County Annex (EOC); Highlands Regional Hospital; Fire Stations No. 1 and 2; Police 911 Center; Prestonsburg High School; Prestonsburg Elementary School; Adams Middle School; Clark Elementary School; Mountain Arts Center; Prestonsburg Municipal Building; Prestonsburg Public Safety Annex



*Madison County EMS*

## Richmond

County: Madison

Population: 27,152

Size: 19.1 square miles

City Rank: Fourth Class City

Mayor: Connie Lawson

Chief: Robert Stephens

Sheriff: Cecil "Dude" Cochran, Jr.

Date of assessment: May 16 to May 20

Sites assessed: Clark Moores Middle School; Madison Middle School; Madison Central High School; Bellvue Day Treatment; Richmond Utilities; Dreaming Creek Sewage Plant; Bates Creek Sewage Plant; EMS Station No. 3; Madison County Courthouse; Family Court; Madison County EOC; Boonesboro State Park; Madison County Airport; Richmond Water Plant; Battlefield Park and Golf Course; Berea City Hall; Berea Hospital; Madison Southern/Foley Complex; Berea Community School Complex; Berea Police Building; Berea Utilities; Berea Electric; Berea Water Treatment Plant; Madison County Detention Center; Pattie A. Clay Hospital; Lake Reba Park; Madison District Court; Richmond Police Department; three private industries



*St. Dominic School*

## Springfield

County: Washington

Population: 2,634

Size: 2.5 square miles

City Rank: Fourth Class City

Mayor: Mike Haydon

Chief: Fred Armstrong

Sheriff: Tommy Bartley

Date of assessment: March 21 to March 25

Sites assessed: Springfield Police Department; E-911 Dispatch Center; Idle Hour Park; Springfield Nursing And Rehabilitation Center; Water Treatment Plant; County Reservoirs; Willisburg Lake Raw Water Intake; Water Towers; Electric Substation; City Hall; Courthouse; Courthouse Annex; Fiscal Court; Emergency Services Building; North Washington County Elementary School; Washington County Elementary School; Washington County Middle School; Washington County High School; Fredricktown Elementary School; St. Dominic's School; Lourdes Hall and Residence Hall at St. Catherine College

## *Former Airport Chief Selected to Lead Kentucky Community Preparedness Program*

*Jacinta Feldman Manning*  
*Public Information Officer*



*Charles Melville*

Charles Melville, a 30-year law enforcement veteran, has been selected to lead the Kentucky Community Preparedness Program as its executive director. Melville began his new position on April 18 at the Department of Criminal Justice Training.

Before coming to DOCJT, Melville was the chief of police at the Cincinnati/Northern Kentucky International Airport Police

Department.

Melville replaces DOCJT Training Support Division Director Don Pendleton, who headed the program during its inception and initial phase until an executive director was named.

"Don's leadership got this program off the ground, and we are confident that Chuck will meet this challenge with the same enthusiasm and professionalism," Commissioner John Bizzack said. "He is a respected member of the Kentucky law enforcement community, and the experience he will bring to the assessment process will make him an invaluable member of this team."

Melville began his law enforcement career in 1975 as a patrolman for the Southgate Police Department. In 1977, he joined the police department at the Greater Cincinnati Airport, and quickly rose through its ranks. In 1979, he was promoted to sergeant and served in the patrol and investigations sections. In December 1989, he became lieutenant of the administrative section of the department.

On January 1, 1996, Melville was appointed the department's chief of police. In this position, he oversaw the day-to-day operations of the 56-member police department, as well as serving as an airport security coordinator between the airport and the Transportation Security Administration.

Melville has extensive education and training in the field of law enforcement. He graduated in 1976 from Eastern Kentucky University with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Police Administration. He is a graduate of the 151st session of the FBI National Academy and attended the Secret Service Dignitary Protection Seminar in Washington, D.C.

He is an active member of the law enforcement community in Kentucky and beyond. Melville is a member of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. He has served as the president of the Northern Kentucky Police Chiefs' Association and chairman of the Professional Standards Committee of the Kentucky Association of Chiefs of Police. He also served on the committee that developed the Peace Officers Professional Standards, which revolutionized hiring practices for law enforcement throughout Kentucky.

Melville was an advisor to the Transportation Security Administration's National Explosive Detection Canine Team Program Quality Action Team. The action team advises the program director on policy matters concerning the bomb dog teams in use at more than 60 of the nation's busiest airports. He also served on the executive board for the FBI's Northern Kentucky Joint Terrorism Task Force.

In 1999, the Northern Kentucky Area Development District named him Chief of the Year.

"We are fortunate to have someone with Charles Melville's vast knowledge and experience on board with the Kentucky Community Preparedness Program. For nine years he successfully led the Cincinnati/Northern Kentucky International Airport Police Department and has dealt with the ever-changing atmosphere of terrorism that was felt so acutely at our nation's airports," said Kentucky Office of Homeland Security Executive Director Keith Hall. "I am confident that under his leadership, this program will continue to grow and help more Kentucky communities become ready and prepared."



# KCPP Assessment Proves Itself Beneficial in Jamestown Incident

*Jacinta Feldman Manning*  
Public Information Officer

One month after participating in the Kentucky Community Preparedness Program's Homeland Security assessment, a Kentucky community has already used the knowledge that it gained to guide it successfully through a potentially deadly event.

The Jamestown Police Department received a letter on Monday, March 28, threatening that it was laced with anthrax. The letter tested negative for the deadly spores, and the FBI is investigating the incident.

Jamestown and its neighboring city of Russell Springs were the first two communities to go through the Kentucky Community Preparedness Program's threat assessment. KCPP assessment teams evaluated the safety of the two Russell County communities from February 21 to 25.

Acting Jamestown Police Chief Jeff Kerns said the knowledge and experience the community gained during the assessment process helped it through the crisis situation.

"We did not realize that these things would be put to the test so quickly," Kerns said. "The threat assessment was a great eye-opening experience. We had just gone through it in this county, and we felt that it helped us enormously during this situation."

The KCPP is the Department of Criminal Justice Training's homeland security initiative that strengthens the security of Kentucky.

"The Kentucky Community Preparedness Program is helping our Commonwealth's communities by providing them with the expertise and knowledge they need to better understand and evaluate their potential vulnerabilities," said Keith Hall, Kentucky's Director of Homeland Security. "The scenario that occurred last month in Jamestown can potentially

happen anywhere in Kentucky, and this assessment is helping our communities become ready and prepared to mitigate and respond to threats of any kind."

The program focuses on hostile acts and crime in small- and medium-sized communities through a system of risk assessments and recommendations for improved security.

"Incidents like the one that happened in Jamestown are exactly why the Department of Criminal Justice Training created the Kentucky Community Preparedness Program," DOCJT Commissioner John W. Bizzack said. "Every city,

whether it's a booming metropolis in New York or a rural area of Kentucky, could become a victim of some form of terrorism, and the life of every citizen deserves to be protected as diligently as possible. Luckily, the officials in Jamestown recognized this and took the progressive step to go through the assessment process."

One of the recommendations offered in Jamestown and Russell Springs was for agencies to hold joint training

exercises between the local first responders in case of an emergency. The events of that day drove home the importance of that suggestion, as well as many of the others, Kerns said.

"We learned some hard lessons that day," he said. "We are going to treat this as a great training exercise."

The incident also increased the awareness that an attack could happen in any community.

"We're probably one of the smallest towns in the state, if it can happen here, it can happen anywhere," Kerns said. "I feel like every community in the state should go through the threat assessment, not just because of this incident, but because of everything it brought to our attention."

“The threat assessment was a great eye-opening experience. We had just gone through it in this county, and we felt that it helped us enormously during this situation.”

Chief Jeff Kerns  
Jamestown PD

## KCPP Selects Next 15 Communities for Assessments

*Jacinta Feldman Manning*  
*Public Information Officer*

The first 15 Kentucky Community Preparedness Program assessments have been completed, and the second wave of assessments is already under way. In April, Governor Ernie Fletcher announced the next 15 communities that would be scrutinized by the KCPP assessors, and in May their assessments began.

The Kentucky Community Preparedness Program began in February. The teams finished the initial 15 communities in mid May and immediately began the next round of assessments.

"We have had tremendous success with our first round of assessments. We are ready to move forward with this program and implement it in more communities," Governor Fletcher said. "I am proud that this program is the state's premier homeland security initiative. It helps ensure Kentucky is prepared to respond to a potential emergency and allows families to feel more secure in their communities."

The program focuses on prevention of hostile acts and crime in small- and medium-sized communities through a system of risk assessments and recommendations for improved security. By looking at a community as a whole instead of just looking at individual components, local officials will be able to allocate resources and funds to the areas where they are most needed.

"This program is a proactive and progressive way for law enforcement to make their communities safer from all threats, and it just continues to grow stronger," DOCJT Commissioner John W. Bizzack said. "With every assessment, the teams gain knowledge and experience that they will carry with them in future sites across Kentucky."

### The 15 communities that make up the second round of assessments are:

Paducah	(McCracken)
Dawson Springs	(Hopkins)
Henderson	(Henderson)
Bowling Green	(Warren)
Elizabethtown	(Hardin)
LaGrange	(Oldham)
Harrodsburg	(Mercer)
Georgetown	(Scott)
Edgewood	(Kenton)
Flemingsburg	(Fleming)
Somerset	(Pulaski)
Beattyville	(Lee)
Greenup	(Greenup)
Pineville	(Bell)
Whitesburg	(Letcher)

## KCPP Reports Not Subject to Open Records Law

*Jacinta Feldman Manning*  
*Public Information Officer*

The general public will not have access to the Kentucky Community Preparedness reports that outline the vulnerabilities found in each community because of a new law passed by the Kentucky legislature during the 2005 session.

House Bill 59, sponsored by Rep. Mike Weaver, made the reports created by the assessment teams an exception to the Open Records Law. The bill also created an exemption to the Open Meetings Law for the discussion of the records. The bill was passed with emergency status and became law immediately upon being signed by Governor Ernie Fletcher on March 16.

"Exempting these documents from the Open Records Law is vital to the mission of this program because protecting this information is another way of protecting the communities we assess," said KCPP Executive Director Charles Melville. "If the assessment reports were open to the public, we would be providing a blueprint of destruction for the very people from whom we are trying to protect these communities."

The legislation added an exception to the Open Records Law for a record when the disclosure of that record will expose a homeland security vulnerability or if the record describes the exact physical location of hazardous chemical, radiological or biological materials.

The Kentucky Office of Homeland Security commended members of both houses of the General Assembly for passing the bill.

"This legislation will protect a \$2.4 million investment made by Governor Fletcher to ensure the integrity of the ongoing community assessments conducted through the Kentucky Community Preparedness Program," said Joel Schrader, Homeland Security deputy director for Intergovernmental Affairs. "While we continue to remain firmly committed to the open and free dissemination of the public's information, this legislation is an important step towards protecting the preparedness playbook from which these communities will benefit. We are grateful to Representative Weaver and Senate President David Williams for championing this legislation in their respective houses."

# KCPP Assessors Possess a Range of Backgrounds and Experiences

## DOCJT Staff Report

*The Kentucky Community Preparedness Program has amassed a skilled and experienced team to perform the Homeland Security assessment throughout the state. All of the assessors have a background that makes them each uniquely qualified to be part of this project.*

**Duane Bowling** began work on 3/07/05 as a program coordinator for the Kentucky Community Preparedness Program. Duane comes to the DOCJT from the Montgomery County Sheriff's Office where he was a deputy sheriff.

**Mike Collins** began work on 3/07/05 as a program coordinator for the Kentucky Community Preparedness Program. Mike comes to us from the Lexington Fayette Urban County Government where he retired as a lieutenant after 30 years of service.

**Jim Cox** began work on 4/01/05 as a program coordinator for the Kentucky Community Preparedness Program. Jim is a retired police officer from the Lexington Fayette Urban County Government.

**Charlie Davis** began work on 2/01/05 as a program coordinator for the Kentucky Community Preparedness Program. Charlie comes to the DOCJT as a retired fire fighter from the Lexington Fire Department.

**David Flannery** began work on 2/01/05 as a program coordinator for the Kentucky Community Preparedness Program. David comes as a retired police officer from the Lexington Fayette Urban County Government where he worked as an accident investigator.

**Kevin Kelly** began work on 2/02/05 as a program coordinator for the Kentucky Community Preparedness Program. Kevin comes as a retired police officer from the Lexington Fayette Urban County Government where he was a member of the collision reconstruction unit.

**Ron Meadows** began work on 3/07/05 as a program coordinator for the Kentucky Community Preparedness Program. Ron comes as a retired fire fighter from the Lexington Fire Department where he worked for nearly 30 years.

**Andrew O'Hair** began work on 2/01/05 as a program coordinator for the Kentucky Community Preparedness Program. Andrew comes to DOCJT after retiring from the Kentucky Army National Guard where he specialized in counter drug intelligence.

**Christine O'Neal** began work on 3/01/05 as a program

coordinator for the Kentucky Community Preparedness Program. Christine joins DOCJT from the University of Kentucky where she was a project manager and senior analyst working in the evaluations of state emergency operations plans.

**Mike Roe** began work on 2/02/05 as a program coordinator for the Kentucky Community Preparedness Program. Mike previously worked as a self-employed private investigator before accepting employment with DOCJT. He also has many years experience in law enforcement working for the Lexington Fayette Urban County Government Division of Police.

**Fred Rogers** began work on 3/07/05 as a program coordinator for the Kentucky Community Preparedness Program. Fred is a retired police chief from Niles, Michigan and is a former criminal justice instructor for Northern Kentucky University.

**Paul Root** began work on 2/01/05 as a program coordinator for the Kentucky Community Preparedness Program. Paul comes to the DOCJT as a retired police sergeant from the Lexington Fayette Urban County Government where he worked in forensic services as a supervisor of investigators and the documentation of crime scenes.

**Jim Rutherford** began work on 2/02/05 as a program coordinator for the Kentucky Community Preparedness Program. Jim joins DOCJT after a short retirement from the Somerset Police Department where he dedicated nearly 20 years of service.

**John Schwartz** began work on 2/01/05 as a program coordinator for the Kentucky Community Preparedness Program. John is an experienced former New York City police officer with 20 years of service and an extensive background in homicide investigation.

**Mike Souder** began work on 3/07/05 as a program coordinator for the Kentucky Community Preparedness Program. Mike comes to the DOCJT after a short retirement from the Lexington Fire Department. Mike is also a member of United States Naval Reserve.

**Wynn Walker** began work on 2/01/05 as a program coordinator for the Kentucky Community Preparedness Program. Wynn joins DOCJT after enjoying his short retirement from the ECU Division of Public Safety where he was employed for nearly 26 years.



# Statewide LEN News

## In the Spotlight with Sheriff Mike Helmig

The following interviews were conducted by Edliniae Sweat.



Mike Helmig was hired by the Boone County Sheriff's Office in 1982 and was the first deputy there to graduate from the police academy in Richmond. After several years of working as a road deputy he was promoted to sergeant and then to lieutenant. In 1984 he was promoted to chief deputy where he served until being appointed by Judge Executive Ken Lucas to fill Sheriff Kenner's unexpired term as the sitting sheriff. Helmig was elected sheriff in

May of 1998. He is married and has six children and two grandchildren. Helmig enjoys mentoring and volunteering his time as a high school football coach at Conner High School.

### How has your school resource officer program progressed?

In the winter of 1998 the initial concept of hiring school resource officers to work in the local schools was discussed with the school superintendent and high school principals. They were very supportive of the idea. The thought was to have one school resource officer share his time working in one high school and middle school. Our first U.S. Department of Justice Cops in School grant for four part-time SROs was awarded in 1999 just months after the Columbine incident. The SRO program quickly took hold the first semester of school and the demand for services increased with the media attention of Columbine. By the second semester all four SROs were moved into full-time positions and the sheriff's office, along with the school board, agreed to share the increased costs of the officers. In 2002 a second Cops in School grant was awarded. This time the grant was for five full-time SROs. The success and growth of the Boone County Sheriff's Office School Resource Officer program can be attributed to a community that wants a safe place for children to learn, the willingness of a school system to partner with law enforcement, and the dedication of officers who have a clear vision and commitment for the safety of the children within our community. Boone County currently has a school resource officer in every high school and middle school in Boone County. Maj. Joe Humbert was assigned as the school safety director and has been in charge of the unit since its inception.

### Why is it important to keep up on the latest technology in today's workforce?

In July of 2001 the Electronic Crime Unit was created. In 2001 the unit investigated 19 cases, in 2002 - 84 cases, in 2003 - 120 cases, in 2004 - 165 cases, and over 85 cases thus far in 2005. The trend of these dramatic increases in the number of electronic-based crimes follows what the National White Collar Crime Center has seen on a national basis.

In a society that relies on electronic communications, business transactions and records keeping, the criminal element also moves toward using the technology to commit criminal offenses. The Electronic Crime Division has recovered evidence of all types of crimes using modern computer forensic methods. They have investigated numerous electronic crime cases.

With the technology involved constantly changing, it requires the staff of the Electronic Crimes Division to constantly undergo training and upgrade equipment so that they can keep one step ahead of the criminal element that may choose to victimize our citizens of Boone County.

If our Electronic Crimes Division fails to keep up with technologies,

"You cannot place a figure on the value of training and services we are providing to the public today and the number of cases that are being solved throughout the state."

Sheriff Mike Helmig

then it becomes difficult for us to serve and protect the citizens, businesses and visitors of Boone County.

### Tell us about your Criminal Interdiction Traffic Enforcement program. Why do you feel it's important to help other agencies?

The Criminal Interdiction Traffic Enforcement unit could just as easily be known as a tweaked beyond the traffic stop concept. Many of our motorists are committing far more serious crimes than speeding or changing lanes without indicating. Some of them exhibit certain behaviors to law enforcement officers. Our deputies are trained to recognize those behaviors and to delve deeper when looking for inconsistencies. Armed with the knowledge that criminals will disguise or mask their crimes with whatever resources available, the deputies use all of their five senses to detect those offenses.

We all know there is a serious drug problem in the United States and that Kentucky is not immune from it. Once we understand just how our particular jurisdictions are affected either by the growth, manufacture or transport of this illicit trade then we can develop a plan to combat it. In Boone County our CITE team has been a successful tool in targeting the transportation aspect.

### Do you feel it's important to hear and see what other chiefs and sheriffs are doing across the Commonwealth to keep their communities safe?

Communication is the key to any successful business. Without organizations that are willing to share information, ideas and opinions there becomes a breakdown in the system that significantly reduces the effectiveness and efficiency of accomplishing goals. Communicating and networking with your peers opens doors and gets things done.

### Your agency participates in the Kentucky Law Enforcement Foundation Program Fund. Why do you feel it's important to maintain the integrity of KLEFPF?

I think that the KLEFPF program is a very important and crucial incentive for law enforcement professionals. As we all know, we did not get in this business to get rich but rather for our desire to become public servants. With that said, we must also take into consideration that peace officers deserve to have the same quality of living as the private sector and the opportunity to properly provide for their families.

In addition to pay incentives and looking at the history of why the fund was created, it has been instrumental in leading the way for today's training standards in the Commonwealth. KLEFPF has been the stepping stone and has been partially responsible for the success of POPS. You cannot place a figure on the value of training and services we are providing to the public today and the number of cases that are being solved throughout the state. It is because of KLEFPF and POPS that we can compete with the private sector and can hire properly trained quality individuals who can provide for their families as law enforcement officers.

## In the Spotlight with Chief John Sayers



*John G. Sayers was born March 22, 1933 and has spent most of his life in Silver Grove. He graduated from the Silver Grove school system in May 1950 and served in the U.S. Army from October 1953 through October 1955. Sayers joined the Silver Grove Police Department on July 10, 1957 after observing a serious auto crash that resulted from a violent domestic dispute. He felt that he could help and make a difference in the community. Through the years he has found that if you are honest with people, show them respect and show that you care they will be there to help when you need help even if you have previously arrested them. He has also learned that you are never going to satisfy everyone so you must satisfy yourself with your decisions and be ready to explain why if asked. Before the Department of Criminal Justice Training was established the only training available in the Silver Grove area was from the Kentucky Peace Officers' Association. He attended all of those classes that were available in his area. He and his wife Vivian have three daughters and nine grandchildren.*

### What do you consider a major accomplishment while serving the Silver Grove Police Department since 1957?

A major accomplishment is gaining the trust and cooperation of the majority of the citizens. When I started with the department in 1957, people were very hesitant about giving information on anything. I have always advised citizens to tell me all you know about the problem and I can develop a case without using your name. I will never use a name without permission from that person. I now receive as many calls to my home as I do through the dispatch center because of the trust built through the years. It really starts with the children in the first grade who call me Johnny Cop.

### What case sticks out in your mind most while serving the Silver Grove Police Department?

That case would be the elimination of a serious gang problem. After months of attempting to correct this problem, including the closing of the city park after fights, the arrest for curfew violations and chasing the gang members from one location to another, I found two methods that worked. I parked the cruiser and told the gang members that I was joining their gang, and I just walked with them as they walked around town. I also took a group picture of them and mailed photos to all parents of the involved persons. Two parents complained, but the rest advised they would take care of the problem, and they did.

### How has the change in duty weapons and technology affected your career during the past 50 years?

When I started in 1957 we did not have access to a radio system so the Campbell County Police Department would call my home when I had a call. My wife would turn on the porch light and I would then get the call information from her. Now we have mobile and portable radios and we are able to talk to police units in Campbell, Kenton and Boone counties. Pagers and cell phones have also become part of our communications

**"I did not realize how great our program is until talking to peace officers from surrounding states that have stated that our program is a model for the United States"**  
Chief John Sayers

system. Some local departments are now installing MDTs in their cruisers. We now have semi-automatic weapons and pepper spray that have replaced the old revolvers, blackjacks and slapjacks. Body armor has also become widely used and tasers are coming into service.

### How does being a one-man police department balance with your family life?

This requires a commitment from everyone in the family in favor of law enforcement. I just don't know how many birthday parties, school functions and ball games I have missed because of emergency situations. My three daughters were under a lot of pressure all through school because the legal way is not always the popular way. But in the end it did make us a stronger family. We still have residents and non-residents stop by our home in reference to their problems. Two of our three daughters still live in Silver Grove with their families.

### POPS has been in effect since 1998. How do you think Kentucky has taken the lead in advancing law enforcement with the implementation of POPS?

We have uniform mandatory standards throughout Kentucky and this has removed much of the politics from the hiring of police officers we have seen in the past. We have the same basic training for everyone at the same location and this has built a bond between all police officers. I did not realize how great our program was until talking to peace officers from surrounding states that have stated that our program is a model for the United States.

### Do you feel it's important to hear and see what other chiefs and sheriffs are doing across the Commonwealth to keep their communities safe?

Yes, criminals have no respect for city and county borders. If we are aware of what is occurring in our general area, we will be able to prepare for those crimes. Sometimes, we seem to have tunnel vision on these crimes and it is good to hear other departments ideas and methods of combating their problems.

### Your agency participates in the Kentucky Law Enforcement Foundation Program Fund. Why do you feel it's important to maintain the integrity of KLEFPF?

We must remove any doubt about the integrity of KLEFPF by keeping it out of politics. We must provide timely accounting statements and answer rumors that surface from time to time about the system. This program is important to all law enforcement departments as this makes the difference in keeping qualified officers from leaving to go to other professions.

# Statewide LEN News

## In the Spotlight with Chief Ron McKinney



*Ron McKinney is a Vietnam War veteran, serving 1968 thru 1969. He began his law enforcement career with the Breckinridge County Sheriff's Department in 1989 and served for six years. Chief McKinney came to the Hardinsburg Police Department in 1995 as a patrolman, later promoted to assistant chief and then chief in 1999.*

*He says he will probably retire from Hardinsburg Police Department. Chief McKinney is married and has 5 children, one of which is an officer with the Bowling Green Police Department.*

### **POPS has been in affect since 1998. How do you believe that Kentucky has taken the lead in advancing law enforcement with the implementation of POPS?**

POPS ensures only the best of all applicants are taken as police officers and it raises the standards of all officers. The departments in turn get a more dependable, and qualified officer. With POPS testing every department has the opportunity to have the very best qualified police officers. Anyone approved by the POPS testing has been approved to the highest of qualifications and standards. All Kentucky police officers are the best selected and trained in the profession. In my opinion Kentucky law enforcement is at the top of the ladder with the very best standards of qualifications and training in the country.

### **Do you feel it's important to hear and see what other chiefs and sheriffs are doing across the Commonwealth to keep their community safe?**

This is very, very important. Sharing information is a way to learn new strategies and hear things that work in other areas. It opens up a whole new avenue of ideas. Yes! Law enforcement is a very large field. We learn techniques that other departments may be having success with that our department may not have tried. Also we share information about crimes that we may have all experienced and have some input on that may be valuable to another department. Sharing information has helped us solve crimes that otherwise we may not have had the opportunity to solve.

### **Your agency participates in the Kentucky Law Enforcement Foundation Program Fund. Why do you feel it's important to maintain the integrity of KLEFPF?**

This helps supplement officers pay. I feel that maintaining the integrity of the incentive pay will allow it to continue to be available to eligible law enforcement agencies.

### **What emphasis on training and education does your department encompass to combat new trends on drugs and drug abuse?**

We try to attend all classes and updates to keep up with changes and learn from those who have been involved in illegal drug activity and are willing to share information. Training and education are the very hub of our tools of the trade, everything that we do revolves around the training and education that we have of our jobs. As police officers, it keeps us up-to-date on new laws and

*"This is very, very important. Sharing information is a way to learn new strategies and hear things that work in other areas. It opens up a whole new avenue of ideas."*  
Chief Ron McKinney

legislation, and also any news in the field of crime. Law enforcement changes daily. To stay informed of any changes is to be the best you can be. We have to stay open minded and appreciative of all new innovations that are available in the form of training and education.

### **You have served as chief in your department since 1999, what has been your major accomplishment?**

I would say that my major accomplishment would have to be helping my department achieve the reputation of honesty, dependability and fairness. Since becoming chief in 1999 my #1 priority has been to make Hardinsburg Police Department a department that citizens trust and depend on if they are in need, as well as a department that the officers will feel proud to be a member of. I want each officer to feel that he has the support and backing of his departments police chief. As for accomplishments for the police department, we now have take home cars for each officer, and we now have hazardous duty retirement. We also have new weapons and other various tools of the trade. We now have a weapons and range instructor and we are in the process of building a firing range.

### **You serve on the EEC law enforcement board of advisory. What impact does it have on your community?**

I have been a member of Elizabethtown Community College Law Enforcement Technologies Advisory Board for approximately two years to help decide classes and what areas classes should touch on & to try to set up on the job training for students. We also may teach or assist in teaching of some classes. Since we have gotten law enforcement classes at ECC, we have had interest in such classes. Classes are more accessible, closer, and we have had more inquiries about the curriculum. I give advice on areas that should be available to students and provide ideas from the prospective of a law enforcement executive.

### **Is there anything else you would like to share or new programs you plan to implement in the near future?**

Hardinsburg Police Department along with all other county agencies will be starting mobile data terminals in the very near future. I would just like to say that being a police officer in Breckinridge County is the most rewarding job I have ever had. God has blessed me tremendously to let me be a servant of my community.



# KSP Recognizes Two Students and High Schools for Highway Safety Efforts

### *KSP Submitted*

The Kentucky State Police honored two Kentucky high school students and their schools at the Boy's Sweet Sixteen Basketball Tournament in Lexington on March 19th.

The students, Bedford resident Jessie Williams, a senior at Trimble County High School, and Waddy resident Elisabeth Martin, a senior at Shelby County High School, were recognized for their efforts in promoting highway safety and seat belt use among teenagers. The awards were a part of the Drive To Stay Alive program sponsored by the Governor's Highway Safety Program and the Kentucky State Police.

As the top performer in the program, Williams received a \$2,500 scholarship from the Kentucky Automobile Dealer's Association. Trimble County High School received a \$500 check from the Kentucky State Police Professional Association. This is the second year in a row that a student from Trimble County High School posted top scores in the program. Martin was declared runner up, finishing a close second.

"I commend these students and schools for their commitment to highway safety," said Lt. Governor Steve Pence, secretary of the Kentucky Justice and Public Safety Cabinet. "If we are to reduce the number of young people injured and killed each year on our roadways, we must provide practical training that can be used in daily driving situations. These efforts will help save lives."

"Of the 964 people who died on Kentucky highways last year, 115 were teen-agers," KSP Commissioner Mark Miller said. "Eighty-eight of those teen fatalities were not wearing seat belts. This indicates the value of programs such as Drive To Stay Alive. The use of seat belts is one of the best defenses in a collision."

In September of 2004, Williams and Martin joined 21 other high school students from 21 different schools throughout the state for the five-day training program in Frankfort. Certified driving instructors from the KSP Academy provided the training. The course included topics such as vehicle dynamics and skid control, safety belts and airbags, impaired driving, off-road recovery, evasive maneuvering, controlled braking, multiple turns and lane interchange. The students also received three days of hands-on driving instruction at the Kentucky Speedway in Sparta.

After completing the course, the students were provided with educational materials and programs for use in presentations to their fellow students in their home school districts. They were also partnered with a trooper from one of KSP's 16 posts throughout the state to assist them.

Williams and Trimble County High School ranked highest of all the students and schools participating in the program. They scored points based on the number of programs presented, seat belt pledges



*Jessy Williams (center), a senior at Trimble Co. High School, received a \$2,500 scholarship award from the Kentucky Automobile Dealers' Association for her first place finish in the Drive To Stay Alive program sponsored by the KSP. Joining her for the presentation were (left to right): Tpr. Greg Larimore, Ron Jackson, president of KADA, Lt. Col. Dean Hayes, director of the KSP Operations Division and Brenda Williams, Jessy's mother.*

signed, media interviews and stories generated, increased use of seat belts observed on school grounds and other activities emphasizing highway safety.

"Jessy's efforts were impressive," said her partner, Tpr. Greg Larimore, public affairs officer at KSP Post 5 in Campbellsburg. Her activities included classroom presentations at her own school as well as others in the county, newspaper publicity and a Buckle Up contest.

"She also arranged for local businesses to display Buckle Up signs and produced a 15-minute video interview with a repeat DUI offender, which was played on the Trimble County High School television network," he said. "In addition, she collected 1,116 seat belt use pledges in the high school and community."

Martin's efforts were notable as well, including informational booths set up at high school basketball games and at the Shelby County Festival of Lights. She collected 976 seat belt use pledges.

Williams is the daughter of Donald and Brenda Williams of Bedford, Martin is the daughter of James and Starla Martin of Waddy.

"The real value of the Drive To Stay Alive program is based on the concept that a message conveyed by a fellow student carries a more personal tone with other students and is therefore more effective," Miller said. "As this message spreads throughout the school system, the benefits should pay off in reduced teen crashes and more lives saved."

# Trooper Island:

## 40 Years Serving Kentucky's Youth



*Trooper Island opened as a boys' camp in 1966. Today it welcomes boys and girls selected by troopers from each of KSP's 16 posts throughout the state.*

*KSP Submitted*

Joel Woods pulls his chair up to his desk and recalls the first time he traveled any marked distance from his Bell County childhood home. "It was 1983 ... and Trooper Island was my first camp experience and my first time away from home, really," Woods said. "I knew that's what I wanted to be a part of ... the Kentucky State Police. I enjoyed the fishing, looking at the troopers' cars, how they did fingerprints – I was in the 'loop.' It was a good time, a very positive influence."

Woods is now a KSP sergeant who trains cadets at the state police academy in Frankfort. He is one of thousands who have attended Trooper Island Camp, which is celebrating its 40th anniversary this year.

Once home to a former Department of Fish and Game summer camp, the island had been abandoned 15 years before the state police bought it. Col. James E. "Ted" Bassett III, KSP director in the mid-1960s, saw beyond the 34-acre tangle of weeds, vine and underbrush. He envisioned a place where youth who may not oth-

erwise have a chance to attend summer camp could do so for free, and troopers would be their counselors and friends. His purpose was to offer a life-changing adventure, not just another summer camping experience.

Examining the history of Trooper Island, it's amazing that the concept ever made it from drawing board to reality. Fraught with obstacles from its inception, Bassett and another major force in the creation of Trooper Island, the late Lt. John Tomlinson, were steadfast in their efforts to see the project through.

Funding proved to be a major obstacle. Aside from annual operating costs, it was estimated that over \$150,000 would have to be raised to construct the core facilities needed just to launch the program. Issues of transporting, feeding and providing recreation to the campers were constantly in the forefront. In addition, state law prohibited the use of tax dollars to help fund the project.

Undaunted by these hurdles, Col. Bassett appealed to the public for support. Trooper Island was quickly declared a charitable, non-

profit organization, and all donations would be tax deductible. Supporters of the project petitioned churches and civic groups across the state.

The support and outpouring that took place in the following months was overwhelming. Fundraising initiatives included everything from Christmas tree sales to deeds that were sold granting purchasers an honorary title to one square yard of island real estate. The Kentucky Banker's Association and the Traveler's Protection Association provided the lion's share of the funding to build the early structures needed to get the camp off the ground.

With money raised, Tomlinson led more than two dozen state troopers armed with shovels, machetes and axes to clear the island's undergrowth so construction could begin. Only days away from the opening of the first of two week-long camps, the island was still missing key elements: cabins, a mess hall, water purification and sewage disposal systems and recreational equipment. With help from the Optimist Club, the U.S. Army at Fort Knox assisted by loaning tents, tables, folding chairs and recreational equipment. Two staffed army field kitchens were brought in to prepare and serve food.

In July 1966, the first campers, boys from Paducah to Ashland, were bussed to Dale Hollow Lake, boarded a barge and headed to the island. That year and for several years to come, off-duty troopers who volunteered their time without extra pay or compensation staffed the camp. Curriculum was non-existent. Aside from the safety of the boys, the only marching orders the troopers had were to make sure that the campers had fun.

While the program still offers free camps for 10 to 12 year olds, early supporters of Trooper Island would scarcely recognize the project today. Troopers from each of the 16 state police posts select both boys and girls for the camps. The program is headed by a KSP officer assigned full time to run Trooper Island. Trained and experienced counselors team with state troopers to work 12 one-week camps. By the end of each summer, 800 children have attended camps.

Aside from an extended camping season, the focus and mission have broadened as well.

A camp for Hispanic children assists in breaking down the cultural barriers with this growing segment of population. Partnerships have been formed with various organizations offering camping experiences to those with special needs. Camps were developed in conjunction with the Lions Club for visually and, at one time, hearing-impaired children. Operation Braveheart provides a once-in-a-lifetime camping opportunity for youngsters awaiting heart transplants and another camp welcomes children with phenylketonuria or PKU, a genetic condition that can cause mental retardation when not treated early in infancy.

Physical amenities include a fully modern kitchen, two lodges, counselor's duplex, canteen, swimming pool, storm shelter, recreation hall and chapel. Besides fishing, swimming, softball, canoeing and archery, the camp curriculum includes courses in water safety, environmental awareness, gun safety, drug prevention, citizenship and self-esteem enhancement. During all activities, Trooper Island staff reinforces fair play, sportsmanship and patriotism.



*Trooper Island teaches campers about boating and boat safety.*

KSP Commissioner Mark L. Miller, who is also Trooper Island Board of Directors chairman, said growth of the camp has been remarkable. "Donations have made it possible to build new cabins and install a new water filtration system this coming fall. It's a unique program that we continue to build on so children can get the most out of their experience there," Miller said. "We cherish the history and set our sights for the future."

Early records are fragmented, but it's estimated that nearly 20,000 Kentucky youngsters have experienced Trooper Island camp. As the program enters its fourth decade, measuring the results can be difficult. Perhaps a tribute to the project is the fact that today a dozen or more current Kentucky State Police officers attended the camp as children or as counselors. Although never intended to be a recruitment initiative, this speaks to the powerful impression that the program leaves with those who attend.

One constant is Trooper Island's sole reliance on donations to keep it going. Each year Trooper Island Inc. holds a raffle, and this year it's for a Harley-Davidson motorcycle. "Trooper Island runs solely on contributions and depends a great deal on fundraisers such as this," Miller said. "During this milestone year, it's important to note that the camp provides a wonderful public service to Kentucky's youth. Ethics and values, such as self-esteem enhancement, fair play, sportsmanship and patriotism, are integrated into the camp's activities."

To purchase a ticket, contact any KSP post or call the KSP Media Relations Branch in Frankfort at (502) 695-6344. To make a tax-deductible donation to Trooper Island, mail a check payable to Trooper Island Inc. and send to the KSP Media Relations Branch or Trooper Island Inc., Kentucky State Police, P.O. Box 473, Albany, KY 42602.



# Kentucky Vehicle Enforcement Officers Receive New Safety Equipment

*211 New Radios Will Save State Money and Create More Efficient Communications System*

*KVE Submitted*



Lt. Governor Steve Pence announced the complete installation of 211 new radios for Kentucky Vehicle Enforcement officers April 12. The Motorola ASTRO Project 25 UHF radios replace a 50-year-old communication system that didn't work in some parts of the state.

"Lack of coverage and increased maintenance issues were major problems with our old system," said Lt. Governor Steve Pence, secretary of the Justice and Public Safety Cabinet. "Updating KVE communication systems was not only a matter efficiency, it was a matter of officer and public safety."

Prior to the installation of the new technology, KVE officers frequently had difficulty communicating on the old radios, even when officers were within close range. The antiquated system also lacked the power to penetrate geographic barriers, especially in the mountainous regions of eastern Kentucky. Officers used cell phones to communicate with each other, adding to operational expenses.

"Our officers won't have to rely on expensive cell phones any more to do their jobs," KVE Commissioner Greg Howard said. "Whether we are tracking a truck load of stolen explosives, searching a semi full of drugs or just doing paperwork on a simple speeding ticket, these radios will make our jobs easier. And perhaps the best part, for the first time ever KVE officers will be able to communicate directly with KSP troopers. Amazingly, that had never been possible before now."

KVE spent nearly \$130,000 a year maintaining the old communication system, with approximately \$40,000 going toward payment of officer cell phone bills.

The Kentucky State Police assisted KVE with the new radio installations. In July 2002, KSP implemented the use of the same Motorola two-way radio system.

"KSP and KVE have partnered on many projects since KVE joined the Justice and Public Safety Cabinet. We have trained together, worked details together and shared information on a regular basis. The KVE radio installation project is another example of our working together for the benefit of both agencies," Kentucky State Police Commissioner Mark L. Miller said. "Through the efficient coordination by KSP Communications and Supply branches, the KVE installations were completed on a regional basis to reduce unnecessary travel time while ensuring no KSP needs went unmet as well," Miller said.

During Vice President Dick Cheney's recent visit to Louisville, the new communications equipment was used, as KVE and KSP officers worked with federal agents to provide the security detail.

The new KVE radio system cost approximately \$2 million, but is expected to reduce officers' use of cell phones, create greater financial independence for the department and enhance operational efficiency. Asset forfeiture money, various grants and cost savings measures will cover initial system implementation expenditures.

# Department of Parks Partners With Other Agencies to Meet Technology Need

*Ranger Bryan Cole  
Fort Boonesborough State Park*

“Just e-mail me that” or “save this to a disc and make changes for your agency”

Such seemingly mundane requests in the information age that we live in were largely unobtainable to some of Kentucky’s state park rangers. Until recently many had no computer support equipment assigned to them and often had to borrow computers from fellow park employees.

However, this has changed, thanks to a grant for computers and training supplied through a partnership with the Kentucky Department of Parks, the McConnell Technology Training Center and the Kentucky Community and Technical College System. The grant provided refurbished desktop computers from MTTC and training on essential computer skills conducted by instructors from nearby community colleges.

The Kentucky division of rangers coordinated two training sessions with 20 rangers at each session. MTTC also provided a lesson plan and instructional materials. The course covered the most basic of computer training beginning with the components of the desktop computer system to understanding the software installed on the computers and how the rangers can apply these programs to their daily requirements as law enforcement officers.

Instructors from Somerset Community College conducted the training at the first session, held at Lake Cumberland State Resort Park January 24. Instructors from Hazard Community College conducted the training at the second session held at Natural Bridge State Resort Park February 7.

“I am very pleased with the collaborative efforts of the Department of Parks, the Kentucky Community and Technical College System, and the McConnell Technology Training Center. I think all of the rangers benefited from the training and it just goes to show how partnering can be advantageous to everyone in the state,” Jennifer Chester, an instructor at Hazard Community College, said after the training.

In addition to basic computer skills, Pam Powers from the Department of Parks technology office instructed the rangers



*Jennifer Chester instructs the computer course for Kentucky Department of Parks employees at Natural Bridge State Resort Park.*

on loading and updating the KyOPS program. This program allows rangers to submit Uniform Offense Reports as well as collision reports electronically to the Kentucky State Police. Thanks to this partnership, each Kentucky state park with ranger coverage has a desktop computer with computers for rangers that have additional duties such as firearms instructors and those promoted to the newly created sergeant positions.

George Ward, Kentucky Department of Parks commissioner, was also supportive of this project.

“We appreciate the generous support of the KCTCS and the training center,” Ward said. “Our department invests a substantial amount of money in technology, but we can’t meet every need. Through this program, we are able to provide computers to our rangers so that they can keep abreast of the latest technology demands of law enforcement.”

Future training, equipment and training requests include laptop computers and digital cameras.

# Lexington Officers Garner Support for the World Police and Fire Games

Abbie Darst  
Public Information Officer

The World Police and Fire Games are held every two years at different locations providing more than 70 competitive events for police and firefighters from all over the world. This year the Lexington Division of Police will be represented at these games by five officers and one recruit. Sgt. Michele Remark Young, Officer Jennifer Lube, Officer Tembree Murphy, Off. Susan Torrey, Officer Paul Schmuck and recruit Christopher Cooper, along with Air Marshal Paul Young who is Sgt. Young's husband, make up Team Lexington. They will individually compete in numerous events throughout the games, as well as a four-person 1,600-meter relay. Sgt. Young, Lube, Murphy and Torrey compose the all-female relay team.

"It'll be fun. It'll be a great experience," said Lube. "I plan on doing this every two years and this will give me a taste of what to expect for the next years."

This is the first year of competing in the World Police and Fire Games for all of Team Lexington's members except Sgt. Young and Off. Schmuck, who competed in the Texas World Police and Fire Games in both 1998 and 1999, as well as the games held in Indianapolis in 2001. Sgt. Young placed second in the world for her age group at the Indianapolis games.

"It's an incentive to get in shape and stay in shape," she said.

However, Lube and Torrey are not strangers to competition. Lube placed first for the women in the 2002 Top Cop Competition held at the Department of Criminal Justice Training. She

and Torrey have also been training six days a week for several months in preparation for the games.

"We all have that competitive personality that drives us," Torrey said. "But these games will also be a great opportunity to meet other people with similar interests."

The 2005 games will be held in Quebec, Canada from June 26 to July 5. Team Lexington is currently trying to obtain sponsorship to defray the cost of travel and equipment for these games. Monetary gifts for lodging, food, gas and event fees are being sought as well as team uniforms to be worn during the competition. Team identification and sponsor advertising will appear on uniforms, jackets, hats and other apparel.

"It's neat to represent your police department at an event like this," Sgt. Young said. "It's a chance to say, 'I'm from the Lexington Police Department and I'm here to compete.'"

Though all the members of Team Lexington share the competitive attitude to do well at the games, they feel that the hard work and effort that they've put forth to prepare has already made them successful.

"We're building up a good base in training, but we're already winners before we even go," Lube said.

Any donations or support that is offered to Team Lexington will be greatly appreciated by the participants. If you have any questions, please contact Sgt. Michele Young at (859) 258-3685 or by e-mail at [myoung@lfucg.com](mailto:myoung@lfucg.com).



(Left to right) Recruit Christopher Cooper, Officer Susan Torrey, Officer Jennifer Lube, Sgt. Michele Young and Officer Paul Schmuck, along with Tembree Murphy (not pictured) make up Team Lexington.



## Lexington SWAT Team Places Seventh in the Nation



*Lexington Tactical Response team in Las Vegas, Nevada, the site of the 2005 World SWAT Challenge. Team members include Sgt. Jonathan Sherrod - Team Captain, Sgt. David Ashford, Sgt. Shane Enslinger, Officer Mike Wright, Officer Pike Spraggins, Officer Franklin Patrick, Officer Brian Peterson and Det. Rob Hart.*

*Abbie Darst  
Public Information Officer*

The Lexington Police Department's Emergency Response Team walked away with seventh place at the 2005 World SWAT Challenge held in Las Vegas, Nevada March 28 through April 2. After months of tough preparation and a first place finish at the regional SWAT competition in Memphis, this eight-member team traveled across the country to take on tactical teams from across the world, including Canada and Germany.

"We had a respectable finish for competing against the top-notch agencies in the world," said Sgt. Jonathan Sherrod, assistant team commander.

Lexington was one of only two part-time teams that participated in the competition, among 16 other full-time competitors.

"This was our second competition," Sherrod said. "It's a whole lot different from the day to day work we do because competition is a game and you have to compete."



*Lexington Tactical Response team participate in a firing competition during the SWAT Challenge.*

The emergency response team practices one full day a week, and trained for five months prior to heading to Las Vegas. At times, being a part-time team makes competing more difficult, Sherrod said.

"The goal is gaining that cohesiveness," he said.

The Lexington team seems to have successfully achieved a sense of cohesiveness, gaining the admiration of many participating teams and being invited to participate in

two more competitions in Indiana and Orlando.

"Everybody was really impressed with us," Sherrod said.

## *Elizabethtown Detective is First Woman to Attend Tactical Training in Kentucky*



ABBIE DARST/DOCT

*Det. Kelly Slone (second from the right) helps carry a ram in an officer/citizen rescue drill at the Boonesborough Firing Range during the last week of the course.*

*Abbie Darst  
Public Information Officer*

Elizabethtown detective Kelly Slone became the first female officer to attend tactical training at the Department of Criminal Justice Training in April. Slone, who has been with the Elizabethtown Police Department for two years, joined the department's tactical team in August 2004. Her participation in the 80-hour Special Response Team Tactics course was her first experience

with specific tactical training.

"I do the investigative side of incidents as a detective and I've worked patrol," Slone said. "I wanted to continue my training and advance my skills. I want to be the best officer I can be. The more training I get the better I'll be and the safer it will be for me and my fellow officers."



The course is designed to prepare officers mentally and physically and to build teamwork and confidence in their abilities to perform the specialized training needed to be members of a tactical team. Slone described the class as exciting, educating and challenging.

"It was very physically demanding," Slone said. "I was never in the military like most of these other guys in the class. Women are generally not inclined to have a lot of upper body strength, so some of the physical requirements were harder. But I also have a smaller build and that was a positive in some areas. We all have strengths and weaknesses; being a female won't keep you from doing anything."

However, the presence of women in the tactical field is rare. According to the National Association of Tactical Officers, of their 40,000 members, only 17 are female.

Slone identified the importance of this type of training as a major aspect that she will take away from the course.

"Running through situations is great because it's as close to reality as you can get," she said. "It's important to be physically fit and mentally prepared and to train as a team. If your skills aren't up, someone can get killed."

"From the first day of class until the final day, Slone's weapons handling and her understanding of the tasks that the tactical operator would use increased dramatically," said course Instructor Jim Simpson. "She gave 100 percent the entire course and was not going to let down her team or police department."

Slone, mother of two children, ages 6 and 13, also attributes her desire to train hard to the need for confidence in the field.

"My kids think it's pretty cool that mommy's a police officer," she said. "They are both very happy



*Det. Kelly Slone relays a message that the room is clear to the class leader during a building assault drill.*

and like what I do. Training ensures my safety. The more prepared I am the better off I am. I could not effectively do my job if I was always worried about getting hurt."

Becoming a member of the tactical response team is not the first time that Slone has found herself as the lone female in a group of men. She was the only female in her Basic Training graduation class, as well as when she pulled third shift patrol.

"I face lots of that, but what's more important is when you go somewhere

else, you want to make your department proud in whatever you do," Slone said. "The support I get from my department allows me to do that. If it weren't for my team and their support and their respect for me as an officer and a friend – everything I do is because of them, they are my best friends."

"The support I get from my department allows me to do that. If it weren't for my team and their support and their respect for me as an officer and a friend – everything I do is because of them, they are my best friends."

Det. Kelly Slone

Elizabethtown Police Department



# Statewide Briefs:

### Four KSP Troopers Promoted

The Kentucky State Police announced the promotion of four officers during a ceremony held today at the KSP Headquarters in Frankfort.

Capt. James Vanhook was promoted to major. A resident of Somerset, Vanhook was previously commander of the London Post. A 19-year KSP veteran, he is now assigned as the assistant director in the Administrative Division at KSP Headquarters in Frankfort.

Lt. Deron Berthold was promoted to captain and assigned as commander of the Legislative Security Branch. Berthold, a resident of Elizabethtown, has been with KSP for 14 years. He previously was assigned to the Elizabethtown Post.

Sgt. Bobby Johnson was promoted to lieutenant. Johnson, who was with East Drug Enforcement/Special Investigations, has been assigned to the Harlan Post. Johnson, who has been with KSP for 16 years, resides in Stanville in Floyd County.

Tpr. Randy Woods, an officer at the Pikeville Post, was promoted to sergeant and is now assigned to the Mayfield Post. He's been with KSP for seven years. His residence is in Harold in Floyd County.

### KSP Trooper Injured on Military Duty in Iraq



*Ricky Brooks*

A Kentucky State Police trooper on active military duty with the Kentucky National Guard in Iraq sustained severe injuries when the vehicle he was riding in struck a land mine, overturned and caught fire.

Tpr. Ricky M. Brooks, 25, of Center City in Metcalfe County, received second and third degree burns to his face, head and hands. He also sustained a head injury that required treatment.

A June 2004 graduate of the KSP Academy, Brooks was assigned to KSP Post 15 in Columbia prior to his military deployment. He is married and has two children ages five and three.

"The Kentucky State Police is a very close organization," KSP Commissioner Mark Miller said. "It affects all of us greatly when one of our own is injured in the line of duty. I ask everyone to keep Tpr. Brooks and his family in their thoughts and pray for his full recovery."

Brooks is one of 27 KSP troopers currently on active military service.

### House Honors Injured KSP Trooper

The Kentucky House of Representatives announced a resolution on February 24 honoring Kentucky State Tpr. Rick Conn. The officer was severely injured last year while helping rescue residents at the

scene of a natural gas line explosion in Floyd County.

Rep. Chuck Meade from Floyd County introduced House Resolution 71 honoring the trooper.

Conn, who had no prior knowledge that a House resolution had been drafted to honor him, was present for the resolution's reading. "I was humbled by the experience ... and so appreciative of the recognition."

He also was introduced to the Senate, which had passed an earlier resolution paying tribute to Conn. The trooper was in the hospital recuperating from injuries due to the explosion and fire when the Senate resolution was passed.

KSP Commissioner Mark L. Miller said he was pleased that the House recognized an officer who displayed such extraordinary valor.

Conn received second- and third-degree burns on his hands, chest and face while trying to rescue victims of the November 9 explosion. The nine-year KSP veteran was off duty, driving through his Ivel neighborhood when the explosion occurred. The blast blew out windows of his SUV, and Conn crawled through a window to get out of the damaged vehicle. He heard cries for aid and ran to a burning house, where he helped a mother and her 2-year-old daughter escape. After Conn moved the two to safety, he collapsed from his injuries.

Conn is still undergoing physical therapy for his burns and has not returned to work.

### Louisville Metro Receives Over 200 Body Armor Vests

*Protective gear for officers and canines will help shield law enforcement from danger*

Lt. Governor Steve Pence announced April 26 the city of Louisville will receive more than 200 body armor vests to better protect law enforcement officers. The vests will be distributed through the Kentucky Body Armor Program. This is the first time Louisville has received funding through this program.

The Kentucky Body Armor Program, established in 1998, allows law enforcement agencies to acquire body armor for their sworn officers. Funding for the program is derived from the sale of firearms that have been confiscated by state and local law enforcement agencies. The Kentucky State Police receives these weapons and transfers them to the state's Division of Surplus Property, which in turn sells them at public auction to federally licensed firearms dealers. The program is a collaborative effort by the Governor's Office for Local Development, KSP and the Division of Surplus Equipment.

Along with Louisville Metro, which will receive 200 officer vests, the University of Louisville Police Department will also receive seven officer vests and one canine vest, for a total of 208 body armor vests. Several other communities, which will be named at a later date, will receive body armor vests as well. The current state price contract amount for an officer vest is \$331.00. The average cost of a canine

vest is approximately \$650.

Applications for the Kentucky Body Armor Program are available through the Governor's Office for Local Development and are accepted on a continual basis.

#### KSP Announce Application Process for Second Accelerated Cadet Class

Training for the Kentucky State Police Accelerated Entry Program will begin October 2. The Accelerated Entry Program was created to expedite the selection, training and placement of individuals who already possess the skills, experience and certification meeting Kentucky's Peace Officer Professional Standards. Qualified applicants who met the accelerated entry program requirements and successfully completed the selection process will undergo 11 weeks of training, half of the traditional 22 week training.

In addition to current statutory requirements, qualifications for men and women interested in the KSP accelerated entry program include:

- three years of full-time employment with a Kentucky law enforcement agency, or agencies, following the date of graduation from the Department of Criminal Justice Training, or other training approved by the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council
- the applicant is not subject to an existing employment contract including, but not limited to, an employment contract authorized under Chapter 70 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes, and
- prior POPS certification
- an endorsement from an active KSP trooper.

#### KSP Recognizes Longest-Tenured African-American Trooper

As part of Black History Month, KSP Commissioner Mark L. Miller recognized a retired trooper who has had the longest tenure of any other African-American KSP officer. Leroy Buckner, who served the KSP for 29 years, had a lengthy and exemplary career with the agency, Miller said.

"He received many accolades during his career, including the two highest awards that can be bestowed on an officer, the Guthrie Crowe award (for wounds or injuries sustained in the line of duty) and the KSP Citation for Bravery," Miller said. "We continue to try and recruit qualified African-Americans and other minorities to KSP. Buckner's commitment can serve as an inspiration for all who want to join the Kentucky State Police."

Buckner also received the KSP Citation for Meritorious Service (given to officers who greatly contribute to the success of a major command or endeavor) and seven KSP Letters of Commendation from six different KSP commissioners during his service.

Tpr. Cory Buckner, the honored trooper's son, graduated from the KSP Academy in 2001 and is assigned to the Bowling Green Post. His daughter, La Tasha Buckner, is a Jessamine County assistant commonwealth's attorney, and another daughter, Kimberly Buckner, attends the University of Louisville.

Buckner lives in Glasgow with his wife, Linda.

#### KSP Troopers Assist With Security at Presidential Inauguration

Forty Kentucky State Police troopers joined local, state and federal law enforcement agencies from across the country in providing security at the 55th presidential inauguration in Washington, D.C. on January 20.

The first presidential inauguration since Sept. 11, 2001 and the designation of the inauguration as a national special security event prompted the Washington Metro Police Department to request the assistance of various state and local agencies to help with the enormous task of providing security at the festivities. More than 6,000 peace officers, 2,500 military personnel and thousands of Secret Service and other agents from 60 agencies provided the highest level of security ever afforded a presidential inauguration. Only six state law enforcement agencies were invited.

The KSP troopers were temporarily sworn in as local officers, providing them police powers while assigned to the security detail.

The only incident involving KSP troopers occurred when two female members of the animal rights group PETA stripped to their underwear and attempted to break through the barricades to intercept the president's motorcade. Troopers quickly apprehended the pair, wrapped them up and handed them over to the local police.

KSP received praise from the crowd gathered to watch the parade as well. In an e-mail message, Dave Grosnick of Benson, North Carolina wanted to let us know how much he appreciated KSP troopers being there.

#### Thirty-Six Cadets Graduate from KSP Academy

Thirty-six new state troopers received diplomas during Kentucky State Police Academy graduation ceremonies on March 26th in Frankfort. With their addition to the force, the agency strength reached a total of 966 sworn officers serving the citizens of the Commonwealth.

"The distinctive gray uniform and campaign hat of the Kentucky State Police are earned, not given," KSP Commissioner Mark Miller said.

"Recruiting and training new troopers is a constant effort," Miller added. "Last year, 44 sworn officers retired from the agency. Forty retired since this current class started training. To maintain our strength and quality standards, we're always looking for good people who want to make a difference with a career as a Kentucky state trooper."

Several members of the class earned special recognition including valedictorian John Hawkins, of Gautier, Mississippi and salutarian Andy Olson, of Greensburg, Kentucky. Jason McLellan, of Feds Creek, Kentucky, received the Ernie Bivens Award, an honor presented to cadets who, in the opinion of the KSP Academy staff supported by input from the cadets themselves, distinguishes themselves as a class leader, strives for academic excellence and excels in all phases of the academy's physical and vocational training.

For information about how to become a Kentucky State Police trooper, contact the KSP Recruitment Branch at (502) 695-6320 or visit the KSP Web site at [www.kentuckystatepolice.org](http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org).



# Kentucky's Fallen Heroes

Officers from the Nicholasville Police Department participated in a 21-gun salute during the Kentucky Law Enforcement Memorial Ceremony on May 18. This was the first time the gun salute was included in the ceremony.

ANDREA BROWN/DOCJT



# DOCJT Dedicates Nine New Names to the Memorial

Abbie Darst

Public Information Officer

“What type of person does it take to be willing to get up in the morning and strap on a gun, knowing he may need to use it,” Lt. Governor Stephen Pence asked during the Kentucky Law Enforcement Memorial Ceremony held May 18. “What type of person does it take to get up and be willing to put on a bullet proof vest as part of their job? Clearly, it takes a very special person, someone worthy of the honor that we are bestowing today on them.”

The ceremony honored nine new names added to the Kentucky Law Enforcement Memorial, the state’s only monument to all of Kentucky’s fallen peace officers.

This year’s additions bring the total number of names on the monument to 343.

One officer whose name is now memorialized on the monument was killed in the line of duty within the last year.

Steven Hutchinson, Grayson County constable, died June 17, 2004 when he and a teenager he was trying to apprehend were struck by an oncoming vehicle. The constable had stopped his patrol car in opposing traffic on Highway 54 and was on foot attempting to apprehend the juvenile. The driver of the other vehicle swerved to miss Hutchinson’s car but could not avoid hitting Hutchinson and the teenager in the area beside the roadway.

Hutchinson had served on the Leitchfield Fire Department for 18 years and was elected constable in 2002.

An additional eight officers memorialized were killed in the line of duty between 1917 and 1964 but had never been honored on the National Law Enforcement Memorial in Washington, D.C.

Although the name of Officer Peter A. Grignon of the Louisville Metro Police Department was not dedicated at this year’s ceremony due to timing conflicts, Grignon’s sacrifice was honored during the ceremony. Members of Grignon’s



DOCJT Basic Training Recruits salute the American flag as it is lowered to half staff during the ceremony.



Warren Campbell, Jr. accepts a flag for his father, Warren Campbell, Sr., killed on August 29, 1964.

family, Louisville Metro Lt. Col. Terri Winstead and several officers from the department attended the ceremony. Grignon was shot twice by a juvenile assailant while investigating a hit and run accident on March 23.

Grignon will be dedicated to the Kentucky Law Enforcement Memorial in May 2006.

“An event like this is appropriate and very befitting of the type of recognition we need to give now to the law enforcement personnel who have gone before and made the supreme sacrifice, and also to recognize those here today who are willing to make that sacrifice – where would we be without them,” Pence said.

# Lt. Governor Pence Praises Officers for Duty and Sacrifice

Abbie Darst  
Public Information Officer

Lt. Governor Stephen Pence not only paid tribute to the fallen officers whose names appear on the Kentucky Law Enforcement Memorial, but he also addressed the diverse crowd of peace officers, family members, survivors and friends.

“We certainly look at you with pride, awe and honor,” Pence said to the law enforcement officers present at the ceremony. “I want to recognize you and thank you for the sacrifice you have made, and thank you now for the sacrifice you may have to make, and especially for the family members, who I know are here today, of those who have made that sacrifice.”

Lt. Governor Pence was the keynote speaker at the Department of Criminal Justice Training’s annual law enforcement memorial ceremony. The ceremony, held each May, honors those who have given their lives in the line of duty.

“Ceremonies like this, I believe, are for the living,” Pence said. “They are for us to recognize what it is about them we want to continue in our society.”

Pence named two qualities as the epitome of what makes a good officer.

“It’s hard to name all the attributes, but certainly two that come to mind are duty and sacrifice,” he said.

Pence also emphasized his respect and appreciation of the state’s law enforcement officers who are willing to lay down their lives for someone else each day they put on their uniform.

“Where would we be without them,” Pence asked. “Chaos – our society relies on them.”

This is the second year that Pence has spoken in honor of Kentucky’s fallen officers at the Kentucky Law Enforcement Memorial Ceremony.



*Lt. Governor Stephen Pence addresses those gathered at the memorial ceremony to remember the Kentucky officers who have been killed in the line of duty.*



# Fallen Officers Honored in 2005

**Julius Plummer, Sr.**, Campbell County Sheriff's Office, died October 28, 1917. Plummer, 57, succumbed to injuries sustained when he was involved in an automobile accident while driving a prisoner to the county jail.

**Willis A. Coy**, Louisville Police Department, died February 11, 1937. Coy succumbed to injuries sustained when he was involved in a motorcycle accident while on patrol. He served 12 years with the department.

**Douglas Manning**, McCreary County Sheriff's Office, died November 23, 1947. Manning, 40, was shot and killed in the line of duty.

**David Galloway**, Letcher County Sheriff's Office, died December 20, 1947. Galloway, 50, was shot and killed while attempting to serve an arrest warrant on a man for being drunk in public and suspicion of beating his wife earlier in the day. As another officer and he spoke to the man, a second man hiding behind a closed door, opened fire with a shotgun. Both deputies were killed.

**Willard Hall**, Letcher County Sheriff's Office, died December 20, 1947. Hall, 52, was with Deputy Galloway while attempting to serve a warrant for public drunkenness and was shot by an unseen man while standing at the door of the suspect.

**Rufus Barrow**, Adairville Police Department, died April 29, 1948. Barrow, 65, was shot and killed with his own service weapon while responding to a disturbance call involving a mentally ill man who gained control of the revolver.

**Montgomery Givens Christian**, Union County Sheriff's Office, died June 2, 1948. Christian, 57, was killed when he fell from the running board of a moving vehicle while attempting to arrest the driver for being intoxicated.

**Warren C. Campbell, Sr.**, Montgomery County Sheriff's Office, died August 29, 1964. Campbell, 50, died of a fatal heart attack after being assaulted by a group of men at a local bar. The group was attempting to prevent the sheriff and deputies from arresting a man for public intoxication. As the situation was brought under control, Campbell collapsed.

**Steven Hutchinson**, Constable, Grayson County, died June 17, 2004 when he and a teenager he was trying to apprehend were struck by an oncoming vehicle.



# Louisville Metro Officer Remembered for His Sacrifice

Abbie Darst  
Public Information Officer



Peter Grignon

Louisville Metro Officer Peter Alan Grignon was killed March 23 when responding to a call for service in the early morning hours. The 27-year-old officer was shot twice by a juvenile assailant while investigating a hit and run accident.

Grignon is remembered for his positive characteristics not only as a police officer, but as a husband, a friend and a citizen of the Commonwealth.

"Peter Grignon, through the way he was brought up, was raised to treat everyone, regardless of their station in life, with respect," Louisville Metro Chief Robert White said. "That's something you just can't teach, and we inherited that when he came here. What made him a good police officer was that he was a good man."

Grignon was called to the 2600 block of Accasia Drive, where there was a report of a vehicle in a front yard. By the time he arrived, the car was gone, but upon investigating, he found the car on fire in a field about two blocks away. Near that scene is where Grignon found two men. One man shot Grignon in the neck and the mouth. The shooter then turned the gun on himself.

Grignon graduated from Eastern High School in Louisville and went on to receive a Bachelor of Science in Police Administration from Eastern Kentucky University in 2000. He began his career as part of the Jefferson County Police Department's last recruit class in October 2002 and was sworn as an officer in March 2003. His family noted that it was his life-long dream to join the force.

"Peter was a very reserved, very quiet man, and he was a good listener," White said. "He made everyone feel like what they had to say was the most important thing at the time. These traits made him a model police officer. If we had 1,200 Peter Grignons, we'd be leaps and bounds ahead of other departments."

Officer Grignon had just celebrated his first anniversary with his wife Rebecca on March 20. He also left behind his parents, Don and Barbara Grignon, and his brother Paul and his wife Shannon, as well as a host of friends and colleagues.

The Grignon family chose to make Peter Grignon's funeral open to the community because his wife wanted people to know that her



Louisville Metro Police Officer Peter Grignon walks down the aisle, March 21, 2003, in Louisville during his police recruit graduation ceremony.

husband was a good man, White said.

"One thing we can take from this tragic death is that it brought us closer together as a community," White said. "There was such an outpouring of support from the community after his death that I had never seen before. The community got a chance to see that there are outstanding people on their police department and Peter was one of them."

Approximately 5,000 people filled Southeast Christian Church in Louisville to pay tribute to the fallen officer, while numerous others in the community joined in the solemn ceremony at home on television.

Grignon's name will be added to the Kentucky Law Enforcement Memorial, located at the entrance of the Department of Criminal Justice Training in Richmond, in May 2006.

SUBMITTED/LOUISVILLE METRO POLICE DEPARTMENT

# *KLEMF Updates*

*KLEMF Submitted*

## **New Board Members**

The Kentucky Law Enforcement Memorial Foundation board welcomes Mike Wilder as a new board member. Wilder is the Boyle County deputy coroner and executive secretary of the Kentucky Coroners' Association.

## **Golf Tournament**

The KLEMF is holding its fourth annual golf tournament on Monday, June 6, at Arlington Golf Course in Richmond, Kentucky. The cost is \$60 per person, which includes green and cart fees, muligans and lunch. There will be several chances to win valuable prizes throughout the day. For more information contact the foundation at (859) 622-6218.

## **Law Enforcement Memorial Ride**

The Blue Knights Kentucky XI is hosting the third annual law enforcement memorial ride on Saturday, September 10. The ride is in memory of those who died in 2004 while serving the Commonwealth. Registration will be at the law enforcement training complex, Lancaster Road, Richmond. A car and motorcycle show will precede the ride. The cost of the ride is \$20 per driver and \$10 per passenger, which includes a year bar, event tee shirt and lunch. The ride is sponsored by the Kentucky State Police Professional Association again this year. All proceeds go to the Kentucky Law Enforcement Memorial Foundation. For additional information contact Joe Gilliland (859) 622-5073, Tom Blankenship (859) 622-4372, or the memorial foundation (859) 622-2221.

## **Honor Guard/Chaplains**

The foundation is in the process of creating a statewide system for coordinating honor guard and chaplain services. David Hobson chaired a meeting in February with honor guard and chaplain representatives from across the state to begin the planning process. More information will be coming once plans are in place.

## **Assistance Provided to Law Enforcement**

The Kentucky Law Enforcement Memorial Foundation is a non-profit organization that strives to honor and assist law enforcement officers across the Commonwealth. In 2004 the foundation provided the following assistance

- \$4,500 in death benefits
- \$1,500 in emergency relief
- \$1,500 for medical expenses
- \$1,000 for family survivors to attend National Memorial service
- \$24,000 for educational scholarships

## **2005 Educational Scholarships Information and Deadline**

In 2004 the foundation created an educational scholarship program and awarded their initial 24, \$1,000 scholarships. The recipients were from a large geographical area of the state, representing 11 colleges or universities and 18 law enforcement agencies. The program was developed to help law enforcement officers, telecommunicators and their families pay for college. The scholarship process for the fall 2005 semester began in April and the deadline for applications to be submitted is July 15. It is restricted to law enforcement officers and telecommunication personnel (current, retired or disabled) and their survivors or dependents. The scholarships may be used at any accredited college or university, including two-year and community colleges and may also be used for attendance at recognized or certified vocational or trade schools. Students do not have to major in law enforcement or criminal justice to be eligible for the scholarship. The scholarship form and criteria can be downloaded from the memorial foundation Web site at [www.klemf.org](http://www.klemf.org) or contact the foundation at (859) 622-2221 to obtain a copy by mail or fax.

## **License Plate Update**

One of the ways the foundation raises funds is through the sale of a special memorial license plate. The plate was made available in 2000 and the foundation is adding more memorial plates each year. In 2004 the foundation received the proceeds from more than 9,000 plates. Those interested can get the license plate at their local county clerk's office.

## **Contact Information**

To make a donation or for additional information, please contact the foundation:

Kentucky Law Enforcement Memorial Foundation  
Funderburk Building  
521 Lancaster Avenue  
Richmond, KY 40475-3102  
(859) 622-2221

# Kentucky Officers Honored With National Breaking the Glass Ceiling Award

Abbie Darst  
Public Information Officer

Then National Center for Women & Policing honored four Kentucky Women with the 2005 Breaking the Glass Ceiling Award at its national conference in Atlantic City, New Jersey. The honorees were Assistant Chief Sandy Joslyn, Paducah Police Department; Deputy Chief Mari Harris, Bowling Green Police Department; Lt. Colonel Peggy Emington, Jeffersontown Police Department; and Major Alecia Webb-Edgington, Kentucky State Police.

Each year at its annual conference, the NCWP recognizes women who have achieved a rank of commander (or equivalent) or above within their agencies with the Breaking the Glass Ceiling award. The award stipulates that the receiver has played a significant role in helping advance the role of women in criminal justice professions.

This award is presented to women law enforcement executives who have achieved high-ranking leadership positions within their police agencies. Honorees are recognized for promoting the ideals and principles of women executives in law enforcement and for their accomplishments in achieving rank and providing desirable role models for others seeking careers within their agencies. Margie Moore, President of the NCWP, presented the award. She is the highest ranking woman to ever serve in the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

The NCWP has been working since 1995 to educate criminal justice policy makers, the media and the public about the impact of increasing the representation of women in policing. The center's goals include ensuring that gender is always considered during the analysis of contemporary policing issues and that law enforcement agencies strive for gender balancing within their departments. The NCWP

promotes increasing the numbers of women at all ranks of law enforcement as a strategy to improve police response to violence against women, reduce police brutality and excessive force, and strengthen community policing reforms.

**Assistant Chief Sandy Joslyn** has served the Paducah Police Department since 1980 where she has progressed through the ranks from patrol officer to the rank of assistant chief. She has accomplished much throughout her career, as evidenced by her numerous awards and recognitions.

**Deputy Chief Mari Harris** is a 25-year veteran of the Bowling Green Police Department. She has served in various units and is now the deputy chief of the agency's

Field Operations Unit, where she is responsible for the Criminal Investigations Unit, Communications Unit and traffic and patrol.

"It was an honor to receive the award, and I was very humbled," Harris said. "It was an honor because I know the other candidates, and to share that with them was very special."

**Lt. Colonel Peggy Emington** has been with the Jeffersontown Police Department since 1983, when she became the department's first female officer. Emington also serves as president of the Kentucky Association of Chiefs of Police.

**Major Alecia Webb-Edgington** is the deputy executive director for Operations and Prevention Initiatives with the Kentucky Office of Homeland Security. During her 20-year law enforcement career, Edgington rose from deputy sheriff to the current highest ranking female in the Kentucky State Police where she serves as chief information officer and has responsibility for KSP's homeland security efforts. In November 2004 Edgington was elected to serve as president of Kentucky Women in Law Enforcement Network.

"It was an honor because I know the other candidates, and to share that with them was very special."  
Deputy Chief Mari Harris  
Bowling Green Police Department



# **President of the KWLEN Appointed Deputy Director of KOHS**

## ***Governor Ernie Fletcher Appoints Maj. Alecia Edgington of Northern Kentucky***

*KSP Submitted*



*Alecia Edgington*

Governor Ernie Fletcher, Lt. Governor Steve Pence and Director of Homeland Security Keith Hall announced that Maj. Alecia Edgington of Kenton County has been detailed by Kentucky State Police Commissioner Mark Miller to the Kentucky Office of Homeland Security. She will serve as the deputy executive director for Operations and Prevention Initiatives. In this role, she will lead the establishment of an information and intelligence fusion center for the Commonwealth and serve as the

agency's chief liaison with the law enforcement community on the federal, state and local level.

"During her 20-year law enforcement career, Maj. Edgington rose from deputy sheriff to the current highest ranking female in the Kentucky State Police. Her experience and dedication make her an excellent fit for this new leadership role," Governor Fletcher said.

"Her unique abilities and diverse experience will allow her to bring all parts of the law enforcement community together to further focus our preparedness efforts on prevention," Pence said.

Edgington is currently the chief information officer of the KSP and has responsibility for KSP's homeland security efforts. Maj. Edgington was elected by her colleagues in November of 2004 to serve as president of Kentucky Women's Law Enforcement Network. She holds a bachelor's degree in sociology and criminology from Western Kentucky University and obtained her master's degree in criminal justice from Eastern Kentucky University.

"Maj. Edgington will continue to serve the KSP and the people of the Commonwealth with distinction in this new assignment. We value the preparedness partnership KSP has with the Kentucky Office of Homeland Security and look forward to its continued growth with Maj. Edgington in this leadership role," said Mark Miller, KSP commissioner.

Edgington will remain employed by the state police, but work full-time in the homeland security office. She is one of three deputy executive directors in the office, which is under the direct control of the governor's office.

Governor Fletcher created the Office of Homeland Security in 2003 to assess security in the state, prevent attacks and respond if attacks do occur. Former Governor Paul Patton created a predecessor agency, the Office of Security Coordination, shortly after the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks.

**N A W L E E**

**NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN  
LAW ENFORCEMENT EXECUTIVES**

**10TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE**

**August 4 to 7**

**Houston, Texas**

**Double Tree Hotel at Allen Center**

**Main Speaker: Dr. Gene Griessman,  
member of the Association of Lincoln Presenters**

**For more information visit [www.nawlee.com/events](http://www.nawlee.com/events)**

# Statewide LEN News

## Appointments and Recognitions

### NEW CHIEFS OF POLICE ACROSS THE COMMONWEALTH

#### Leroy Colwell, Campton Police Department

Leroy Colwell was appointed chief of the Campton Police Department on February 11. He also graduated from the Department of Criminal Justice Training, Basic Training Class No. 352 on that day. Colwell served three years in the United States Army before entering law enforcement. He makes himself available to the Wolfe County Sheriff's Office and vice versa as both departments are small.

#### David Davis, Ferguson Police Department

David Davis was appointed chief of the Ferguson Police Department March 21. Davis served 10 years as an officer with the Monticello Police Department where he was named Officer of the Year in 1999. He also received an accommodation for going above and beyond the call of duty in capturing the individual who robbed the First Southern National Bank in Monticello in December 2004. Davis says he will work diligently to increase the safety of the city of Ferguson and the efficiency of the Ferguson Police Department.

#### Kevin Fields, Fleming Neon Police Department

Kevin Fields was appointed chief of the Fleming Neon Police Department in December 2004. He grew up around law enforcement as his father was in law enforcement for more than 25 years. He began his law enforcement career in 1992 as a deputy with the Letcher County Sheriff's Office. Fields left the area for awhile but returned and joined the Jenkins Police Department for a short time before becoming chief of Fleming Neon.

#### Roger Ford, Tompkinsville Police Department

Roger Ford was appointed chief of the Tompkinsville Police Department in December 2004. He has been involved with law enforcement since the early 70s when he began dispatching at the age of 15. Ford

became an officer in 1978 and with the exception of a few years as deputy sheriff, he has been with the city of Tompkinsville. He says that it is a challenge being chief, but he is willing to take it on and with a little luck and a lot of prayers he and his dedicated officers can succeed.

#### Jamie L. Stamper, New Haven Police Department

Jamie Stamper was appointed chief of the New Haven Police Department March 21. He began his law enforcement career in 1994 with the Irvine Police Department and became their certified K-9 officer. He worked for the Danville Police Department from 1997 to 2004 in the ranks of patrol officer, detective and acting sergeant. Stamper feels that his goals mesh well with the goals of the city and looks forward to his future in the New Haven community.

#### Steve Tucker, Christian County Police Department

Steve Tucker was appointed chief of Christian County Police Department in January 2004. He began his career in law enforcement as a non-paid volunteer for the Christian County Sheriff's Office in 1990 while pursuing a degree in Criminal Justice from Murray State University. He became a full-time deputy for the Christian County Sheriff's office in 1993. In 1994 the Christian County Police Department became a separate agency from the Christian County Sheriff's Office. At that time Tucker transitioned with the Christian County Police Department. He was promoted to detective sergeant in 1998 before his promotion as chief. Tucker describes the Christian County Police Department as unique in that they have no patrol officers, only plain clothes detectives that drive unmarked cars specializing in juvenile crime, child abuse and sexual abuse. Christian County has the third highest juvenile crime rate in the state. Tucker is the process of reorganizing the department and modernizing training and equipment.

## KENTUCKY ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

# Conference

**July 25 to 28**  
**Owensboro, Kentucky**

**The 33rd annual event will be held at the  
 Executive Inn ~ Rivermont**

**The conference will include numerous training sessions, presentations  
 and activities including a golf tournament**

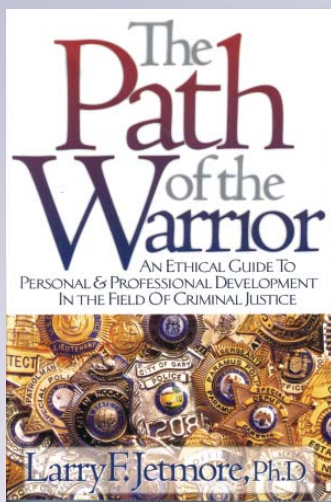
***For more information, contact Ed Brady (270) 831-1295***



## The Path of the Warrior

Lany F. Jetmore, Ph.D., Looseleaf Law Publications,  
Flushing, New York, 1997

*Reviewed by William B. Maurer, CJED Class VII  
Covington Police Department*



Corporate America is probably more prosperous today than it has been at any other point in history. This is partially due to the efforts expended on training corporate executives in leadership, management and supervision. But, while many Americans have benefited significantly from corporate success, many have also suffered. Why? One might argue that some corporate executives failed to hold themselves accountable to high ethical standards.

Consequently, they used their well-learned leadership, management, and supervision skills to build incredibly successful businesses. Then, like hungry wolves, these leaders of the pack ate their fill of the corporation's meat and walked away leaving the scraps for their employees who comprised the rest of the pack. These actions weakened relationships between the corporations and their stockholders and sent waves of mistrust rippling throughout the business world.

In *The Path of the Warrior*, Dr. Jetmore addresses unethical conduct in policing and the consequences it bears for the agency and the officers who engage in it. He describes how the nature of the work and the ways in which officers respond to it creates a vicious cycle that erodes the officers' ethical decision making abilities. Idealistic officers who once held a passion for their way of life begin to recognize the realities of the world in which they interact. Naturally, they react to protect themselves against the physical and emotional harm caused by these realities. They can become apathetic and in the most serious cases they may resort to the self-destructive behaviors associated with total burnout.

Along with this negative personal impact, the unethical officer can have a significantly negative impact upon the organization and the community as well. Internally, this officer

may cause conflict by sewing the seeds of dissention, by violating rules of conduct, or by engaging in other unacceptable behavior. Externally, a department may lose the trust, confidence, and support of its customers just as corporate America did after some of its larger ethical scandals. This is something a department can ill afford when espousing community oriented policing.

These officers who have lost their way can find help along the "path of the warrior." The path begins by recognizing that these detrimental changes occur in us. Recognizing this, we must then commit to strengthening our minds, bodies, and souls to stop the decline and to restore our lost passion. This is not a fight we can sustain alone for we are like hot coals in a fire. Without the strength of others, a hot coal removed from the fire will cool and cease to burn.

To keep our fire lit, we must draw on the strengths of friends and associates from all walks of life - not just fellow police officers. We must pursue interests that bring us close to what we value and what we want out of life. We must train our bodies and keep them physically strong and healthy. Often, the mind will only go as far as the body will allow. Finally, we must educate our minds. Engaging others in an academic setting stimulates our minds and re-energizes us by associating with people who think and feel differently than we do.

Dr. Jetmore prompts thought about what police leaders must do to ensure the ethical health of their officers and agencies. It seems we must create within our organizations a culture in which our officers want to behave ethically for fear of failing their fellow officers. We must build this culture through our own living example. We must also provide regular, ongoing, scenario-based training to help officers deal with stress and to help them identify the ethical parameters within which we expect them to work. We must make educational opportunities available for them outside the agency where they can interact with diverse groups of people. We must encourage physical, mental and spiritual fitness. We must break the destructive cycle that erodes ethical decision making abilities and we must light the path for our warriors.



## ***KLEC Created in 1966 to Standardize Law Enforcement Training***

*DeAnna Boling, Program Coordinator  
KLEC*

The Kentucky Law Enforcement Council has been in existence for nearly 39 years. It began with a grant offered by the Office of Law Enforcement Assistance, Department of Justice. Dr. John D. Rowlett, dean of the College of Applied Arts and Technology with Eastern Kentucky University, learned of the grant, gathered information, prepared it and presented it personally in Washington D.C. The grant was awarded on September 1, 1966. This grant was not only the beginning of the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council, but also the beginning of a set of minimum standards for law enforcement training and personnel and was the first of its kind in the nation.

A new program required a new leader. Robert C. Stone, a lawyer and Federal Bureau of Investigations Special Agent-in-Charge, was appointed to head the Kentucky Peace Officers Standards and Training Council. Director Stone assumed this position on September 1, 1966.

Director Stone needed someone to assist him in setting up the initial council foundation. Stone chose Dr. Robert W. Posey, Director of the Kentucky State Police Academy, for this job. The council, established by Governor Edward Breathitt, had the first meeting on December 1, 1966 in the Board of Regents Room on ECU's campus.

Colonel James Bassett of the Kentucky State Police was elected as the first chairman of this council and Chief E.C. Hale of the Lexington Division of Police was elected as the vice-chairman. The first order of business of the new council was whether or not peace officers should be trained. The first class offered by the council was a one-week class for police chiefs and sheriffs. This class was held in September 1967 for around 50 chiefs and sheriffs. The goal of this class was to establish whether or not officers would attend training and whether their cities would allow them to attend. It was decided that an initial three-week course would be attempted.

Director Stone sent legislation to the General Assembly in 1968 to create mandatory training for peace officers. Mayors shot down this legislation in the House because they could not afford to lose their officers for three weeks. Stone did not give

### ***Kentucky Peace Officers' Standards and Training First Council Members***

Name	Position
Col. James Bassett	Director, KSP
Hon. Palmer Baken	Special Agent in Charge, FBI
Hon. David McCandless	Director, SPI
Hon. Robert Matthews	Attorney General of KLEC
Hon. Herbert Sledd	Attorney at Law, Lexington
Hon. James Flynn	Mayor, Frankfort
Hon. Robert Posey	Director, School of Law Enforcement, ECU
Col. William Binder	Chief, Louisville Police Dept.
Col. Thomas Holsclaw	Chief, Jefferson County Police Dept.
Hon. Woodford Porter	Chairman, Louisville Board of Education
Col. Edward Hale	Chief, Lexington Police Dept.
Col. Richard Quehl	Chief, Ft. Thomas Police Dept.
Sheriff Hanson D. Slaton	Sheriff, Hopkins County Sheriff's Office
Col. Charles West	Chief, Henderson Police Dept.
Col. Lewis Mutters	Chief, Ashland Police Dept.

up. He re-wrote his proposal and sent it back through with the clause that this training would be voluntary. The General Assembly passed it this time. In 1972 the legislature also created an incentive program for peace officers that voluntarily attended this training. Upon graduation from the three-week academy, the stipend payment was 15 percent of an officer's salary. This increase was awarded through state funding. The stipend was changed again in 1982 to a fixed dollar amount of \$2,500 because of the unequal payments. The annual stipend

was steadily raised to its current rate of \$3,100. This state funding is provided via a surcharge on automobile insurance policies. It was also required that all officers in a department attend this training, as well as a yearly in-service training in order to maintain their incentive pay. Over the next year, the council developed a set of minimum standards for all Kentucky peace officers that were put into place in September 1967. The council also voted at the next meeting to change their name from the Kentucky Peace Officer's Standards and Training Council to its current name, the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council.

From its inception in 1966, the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council's duties have expanded. By law, the council prescribes standards of training for all of Kentucky's law enforcement academies and for peace officers so that they might retain their eligibility to participate in the Kentucky Law Enforcement Foundation Program Fund. These duties include: prescribe standards for the approval and continuation of approval of law enforcement training schools, prescribe minimum qualifications for law enforcement training instructors, prescribe qualifications for attendance and conditions for expulsion from such schools, issue and revoke, for cause, certificates to schools and instructors, approve law enforcement officers and other persons as having met requirements for participation in KLEFPE, inspect and evaluate law enforcement training schools, recommend reasonable rules and regulations to the Justice and Public Safety Cabinet Secretary, monitor KLEFPE, adopt bylaws for conducting of business and conducting the Peace Officer Professional Standards Certification process. KRS 15.310 to 15.370 charge the council with its duties of certification and approval of law enforcement academies, instructors, and curriculum and administering the Peace Officer Professional Standards pre-employment process for all law enforcement applicants.

Nearly 40 years ago, Governor Breathitt chose the first 15 council members. Today, Kentucky law states that the governor appoints 11 of the 20 council members for four-year terms. The 11 appointed members include one city manager or mayor, three Kentucky sheriffs, one member of the Kentucky Bar Association, five chiefs of police and one citizen of Kentucky. Several professional organizations hold chairs as well on the council. These include the attorney general of Kentucky, the commissioner of the state police, director of the Southern Police Institute of the University of Louisville, the dean of the College of Justice and Safety of Eastern Kentucky University, the president of the Kentucky Peace Officers Association, the president of the Fraternal Order of Police, the president of the Kentucky Association of Chiefs of Police and the president of the Kentucky Sheriffs' Association. All council members take an oath of office for their positions.

## **Shein Award Honors Individuals for Distinguished Service in Field**

### *DOCJT Staff Report*

The Kentucky Law Enforcement Council interacts with all basic training academies throughout the state as well as the top leaders in law enforcement. This relationship allows the KLEC to honor an individual annually for his or her distinguished service in the field of law enforcement. Since 1973, the Shein Award, named for Dr. Melvin Shein of Louisville, has been awarded annually. Dr. Shein held degrees from Berea College and the University of Louisville. In 1972, Shein conducted four half-day seminars for the KLEC in Frankfort, Bowling Green, Richmond and Louisville. Peace officers around the state learned techniques and procedures of emergency childbirth and external cardiac resuscitation from Shein. He donated a plaque to the KLEC, which is presented annually to the person contributing the most to assist and promote law enforcement in Kentucky for the previous year.

Dr. William F. Walsh, director of the Southern Police Institute and professor in the Department of Justice Administration, was the recipient in 2004. Walsh is the current chairman of the KLEC. A former lieutenant of the New York City Police Department with 21 years of service, he has conducted research on police and security issues and published a number of articles and books on police administration and management. He has been a consultant to numerous law enforcement agencies as well as the national police forces in Hungary and Romania. The Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences awarded him the O.W. Wilson Award in recognition for his Outstanding Contributions to Police Education, Research and Practice at their annual meeting in 1999. "Throughout the entire existence of the council, professional preparation and certification of Kentucky law enforcement officers has been advanced by the work of the council," Walsh stated. "Today, Kentucky law enforcement officers are recognized as well qualified and trained professionals."

## Current KLEC Members



### *DOCJT Staff Report*

Since all appointed council members hold other full-time positions, a support staff working out of the Department of Criminal Justice Training in Richmond, handles all the day-to-day tasks. Larry D. Ball heads up the office as the executive director for the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council.

The KLEC staff under Ball's leadership is charged with maintaining all curricula, instructor certification, and POPS data and the council's integrity. The council meets the first Wednesday and Thursday in February, May, August and November to review any new or old council business. The council is divided into three individual committees: the certification committee, the curriculum committee and the POPS committee.

The curriculum committee, chaired by Paducah Chief Randy Bratton, reviews all new curricula and any that will expire. All courses used for incentive purposes must be KLEC approved and are only approved for a three-year period. The certification committee, chaired by Daviess County Sheriff Keith Cain, interviews all new instructor applicants and reviews and approves all currently certified instructors as well as guest (waived) instructors. As the council must certify each course, all instructors teaching these courses must complete and maintain their instructor certification.

The POPS committee, chaired by Martin Scott, president of the Kentucky FOP, is responsible for reviewing the activity of the POPS pre-employment testing performed by the KLEC staff. The committee also addresses any issues of concern involving the tests, including their validity or accuracy.

### *The KLEC 20-member body consists of:*

- 5 — chiefs
- 1 — city manager or city mayor
- 3 — sheriffs
- 1 — Kentucky Bar Association member
- 1 — Kentucky citizen
- 1 — Kentucky special agent in charge of the FBI's Louisville field office
- 8 — board members by virtue of their office (state attorney general, Kentucky State Police commissioner, director of the Southern Police Institute at the University of Louisville, the dean of the College of Justice and Safety at Eastern Kentucky University, and the presidents of the Kentucky Peace Officers' Association, Kentucky Association of Chiefs of Police, Kentucky Sheriffs' Association and the Kentucky Fraternal Order of Police)

The executive committee of the KLEC consists of:

**Chair** *William Walsh*

**Vice-Chair** *Darrell Pickett*

**Council at Large** *Michelle Williams*

**Certification Committee Chair** *Keith Cain*

**Curriculum Committee Chair** *Randy Bratton*

**Professional Standards Committee Chair** *Martin Scott*





*Terry Anderson*

**Terry Anderson** is the Marshall County sheriff, having served previously as the police chief of Benton. Anderson graduated from South Marshall High School in 1972 and Basic Training in 1976. His law enforcement experience includes work as a patrolman at the Benton Police Department from 1975 to 1984, as assistant chief from 1984 to 1992 and chief from 1992 to 1998. He has been sheriff of Marshall County since 1998. Anderson was appointed to KLEC in 2002, and serves on the Curriculum Committee.



*Allen Ault*

**Allen Ault** is the dean of the College of Justice and Safety at Eastern Kentucky University. Before coming to EKU Ault was chief of the Special Projects Division of the National Institute of Justice. He has served as commissioner of state departments of corrections in Georgia, Colorado and Mississippi, was a warden of a maximum security prison, and for 11 years was president of a national criminal justice consulting firm. Ault also chaired the Criminal Justice Department at Georgia State University from 1979 to 1981, after teaching at the University of Colorado for two years. From 1995 to 1997, he was chief of the National Academy of Corrections in Boulder, Colorado. Ault is a member of the Curriculum Committee.



*Donald Bloodworth*

**Donald Bloodworth** is police chief of Radcliff Police Department. He is president of the Kentucky Peace Officer's Association. Bloodworth served 20 years in the U.S. Army Military Police before joining the Radcliff Police Department in 1996. He was appointed the agency's chief in December 1998. He serves on the

board of the Council for Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency in Hardin County and at SpringHaven, a local women's shelter. He received his Bachelor of Science in Criminal Justice from Murray State University and a Master of Arts in Administration of Justice from Webster University in St. Louis, Missouri. Bloodworth is a member of the Certification Committee.



*Randy Bratton*

**Randy Bratton** has been chief of the Paducah Police Department since March 2001. His police career began in 1984 with the St. Petersburg, Florida, Police Department where he served as a DUI officer/instructor, arson detective, major crimes detective, community policing/patrol sergeant, patrol lieutenant, traffic lieutenant and criminal investigations major. Bratton has an Associate of Arts degree in Political Science and a Bachelor of Arts degree in criminology. He began his role with KLEC in 2002, and serves as the chair of the Curriculum Committee.



*Keith Cain*

**Keith Cain** is sheriff of Daviess County. He holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in criminal justice and a Master of Arts in education. He is a graduate of the FBI National Academy in Quantico, Virginia, and the National Sheriffs' Institute in Colorado. Cain serves as an adjunct faculty member at the Owensboro Community College, and is certified by KLEC as a law enforcement instructor. He has served the council since 2002, and is the chair of the Certification Committee.



*Bill Dorsey*

**Bill Dorsey** has been chief of the Kenton County Police Department since 2001. Prior to his current position, he was with the Covington

Police Department for 30 years, attaining the rank of acting police chief before his retirement. Dorsey is also involved in numerous professional law enforcement activities that include being president of the Northern Kentucky Chiefs of Police Association. He received a master's degree of Public Administration from Northern Kentucky University in 1994 and currently serves as adjunct professor for both Northern Kentucky University and Union Graduate Institute in Cincinnati, Ohio. Dorsey was appointed to the council in February 2005 and is a member of the Curriculum Committee.



*Gene Hollon*

**Gene Hollon** is sheriff of Laurel County. He was the chief deputy of Laurel County Sheriff's Office for six years, a detective with the London Police Department for two years, sergeant with the Winchester Police Department for three years and a captain with the Kentucky State Parks Rangers for three years. Hollon is a 1972 graduate of basic training. He is a member of the Fraternal Order of Police, the DARE Advisory Board in Laurel County and the Board of Directors Advisory Board of the Center of Rural Development in Pulaski County. He is also chairman of London-Laurel County 911 Dispatch Board. Hollon was appointed to the council in 2002 and serves on the POPS Committee.



*Van Ingram*

**Van Ingram** is head of the Compliance Branch for the Office of Drug Control Policy. Ingram graduated from Fleming County High School in 1978 and began his career in the law enforcement field at age 19 when he became a dispatcher. At the age of 21 he became a Maysville police officer. After spending 10 years as a patrolman, he was promoted to detective. Before being named chief in 1999, he served as the assistant chief for

three years. Ingram is a KLEC-certified instructor and a Criminal Justice Executive Development graduate. He is active on several local boards and clubs. Ingram is a member of the POPS Committee.



*David James*

**David James** presently serves as the chief of Investigations in the Attorney General's Office. Prior to this appointment in January 2004, he served nearly 20 years with the Louisville Police Department. He is a graduate of Basic Training in Richmond and a certified law enforcement instructor with KLEC, having spent five years as an instructor in Louisville's training unit. A 1979 graduate of Butler High School in Louisville, James attended the University of Louisville, majoring in Police Administration. He has served as both president and vice-president of the Louisville Fraternal Order of Police. James is a member of the Certification Committee.



*Bonnie Marshall*

**Bonnie Marshall** serves as the public-at-large member of the council. She was appointed to a four-year term in 1998 and reappointed in 2002. She is a lifelong resident of Jefferson County and has been an educator/administrator in the Louisville and Jefferson County school systems. She received her Bachelor of Science in Elementary Education from Knoxville College, Master of Science degree in Urban Education from Indiana University and her Doctorate of Education in Supervision from the University of Louisville. In addition to her history of classroom teaching experience, she has held a number of administrative posts and made numerous presentations to professional education groups and conferences. Dr. Marshall serves on the Certification Committee.



*Charles Mayer*

**Charles Mayer** has been the chief at St. Matthews Police Department since 1988, having previously served as chief of detectives for the Jefferson County Commonwealth's Attorney's Office and as assistant director in the Department of Transportation. His police career began in 1956 when he joined the Louisville Police Department, from which he retired in 1982 with the rank of lieutenant colonel. Mayer holds a Bachelor of Science degree in police administration. He is a veteran of the U. S. Navy, serving from 1948 to 1953, and the U. S. Marine Corps Reserve from 1955 to 1963. Mayer has been a member of KLEC since 2001 and serves on the Curriculum Committee.



*Martin Scott*

from Eastern Kentucky University, and served four years military service with the U. S. Army. He received two bronze stars. Scott retired from the Bowling Green Police Department and has worked as a Commonwealth's detective since his retirement. Since 1998, he has been an active member of the POPS Committee.



*Jeffrey Sharpe*

**Jeffrey Sharpe** is the chief of Middlesboro Police Department. He began at the department in January 1982. Sharpe has been a patrol officer, patrol sergeant, firearms instructor and shift commander. He has also worked in investigations. In March 1995, he was appointed chief. Sharpe attended Eastern Kentucky University from 1978 to 1981, majoring in accounting. He returned as a part-time student in 1991 and graduated in 1995 with a Bachelor of Science in Police Administration. Sharpe is an adjunct law enforcement instructor at Southeast Community College. Sharpe is a member of the Certification Committee.



*Darrell Pickett*

**Darrell Pickett** was elected as mayor of Glasgow in November 2002. Prior to that he served 30 years with the Glasgow Police Department, retiring at the rank of colonel. He had been the city's police chief for seven years. He is a member of the Kentucky Association of Chiefs of Police and the International Association of Chiefs of Police. He served with the 1<sup>st</sup> battalion, 623<sup>rd</sup> Field Artillery of the Army National Guard. He graduated from the Eastern Kentucky University College of Law Enforcement (now the College of Justice and Safety) and the Program of Alternate Studies at Bethel College in McKenzie, Tennessee. Pickett was appointed to the KLEC in 2003 and serves on the Curriculum Committee.



*Steve Sparrow*

**Martin Scott** is the state president of the Fraternal Order of Police and serves as the statutory representative on the council. Scott has served on KLEC since 1991. He graduated from Menifee County High School in Frenchburg. Scott received his Bachelor of Science

**Steve Sparrow** is sheriff of Oldham County. He began his career in law enforcement with the LaGrange Police Department in 1975. In 1981, he became an officer with the Oldham County Police Department and retired from the department in January 1996. During his time as a police officer he held many visible positions in the community, including teaching DARE in schools and being a crime prevention officer. After serving 20 years with the Oldham County Police Department, Sparrow was elected Oldham County sheriff in 1998. He is president of the Kentucky Sher-



iffs' Association. Sparrow serves on the Certification Committee.



*William Walsh*

**William Walsh** is the director of the Southern Police Institute and professor in the Department of Justice Administration at the University of Louisville. He holds a Bachelor of Arts in behavioral sciences, a Master of Arts in criminal justice and is a Doctor of Philosophy in sociology. A former member of the New York

City Police Department with 21 years service, he has conducted research on police security issues and published a number of articles and books on police administration and management. He has been a consultant to numerous law enforcement agencies, as well as the national police forces of Hungary and Romania. Walsh has been a member of the KLEC since 1997. He is the chair of KLEC and is a member of the POPS Committee.



*Mike Ward*

**Mike Ward** is chief of the Alexandria Police Department. Ward has been involved in military and civilian law enforcement for 24 years. He came to the Alexandria Police Department after serving 16 years with the Crescent Springs Police Department, where he rose through the ranks from patrol officer to chief.

In May 2001, Ward accepted the position of chief with the Alexandria Police Department and has guided the department through many positive changes. Under his direction, the agency implemented the Character Counts Program, a school resource officer program and Rap Aggression Defense (RAD). In 2003, he was the recipient of the Governor's Award for Outstanding

Contribution to Kentucky Law Enforcement. Ward is a member of the Certification Committee.



*Joe West*

**Joe West** is a lieutenant colonel with the Kentucky State Police. West is the director of the Administrative Division of the KSP. In this position, he oversees the KSP Academy. He has more than 28 years of law enforcement experience. He joined KSP 26 years ago and has served in various assignments across the state

during his career. He has a Bachelor of Science and a Master of Science from Eastern Kentucky University. He is a graduate of the FBI National Academy and a past president of the Kentucky Chapter of FBI National Academy Associates. West serves as an instructor for ECU's College of Justice and Safety at its Fort Knox extended campus. West is a member of the Curriculum Committee.



*Michelle Williams*

**Michelle Williams** has been a member of the KLEC since 1996 as a Kentucky Bar Association representative. Williams holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Criminal Justice and a Juris Doctorate from the University of Kentucky College of Law. She also graduated from Salmon P. Chase College of Law in 1990. She

has been practicing general law since 1990, and is a partner with White, Peek, Carrington, Williams and Neal. She works with the U. S. District Court, Eastern Division, and also spends her time serving on Montgomery County's Chamber of Commerce Board of Directors and the board of directors of CommUNITY Development. Williams serves on the Certification Committee.

## Answering the Call

**The following law enforcement personnel answered the call, “How has Peace Officers Professional Standards changed the quality of Kentucky peace officers?”**



*Randy Bratton*

“The creation of POPS established the foundation to help insure Kentucky law enforcement officers were selected and trained based upon professional standards. Therefore, the overall quality of Kentucky law enforcement officers increased, which resulted in a higher level of service to the visitors and citizens of Kentucky.”

*Chief Randy S. Bratton  
Paducah Police Department*



*John Kazlauskas*

“Successful managers have long claimed that people are their most important resource. We in Kentucky law enforcement know this to be true and should suggest that the process for identifying and selecting candidates for police service should reflect the following: “It’s a better strategy to hire effective people than it is to attempt to produce effective people.” Since 1998 the Peace Officer Professional Standards Act has enabled law enforcement agencies to measure the physical abilities of their applicants while assuring minimum required standards are met. This assists in hiring the most highly qualified and effective police candidates available.

Law enforcement leaders across the state are searching for police candidates that possess high moral and ethical standards and integrity in all matters, public and private. We want candidates that are performance-driven and who have the motivation to be successful in achieving group and individual goals. Candidates must have the ability to make quick decisions and solve problems while understanding cultural and ethnic differences. Future police officers must be good listeners and must be able to orally communicate their thoughts and ideals to others well, and they must have the ability to convey an ideal, concept, or information in a concise and appropriate written format. The Peace Officer Standards Act has had a positive impact in raising the hiring standards and identifying quality applicants to enter Kentucky’s many law enforcement agencies.

As we aim for continuous improvement in serving the people of our communities, the Peace Officer Professional Standards pre-employment requirements have had a significant impact in improving the selection process and improving the quality of applicants entering law enforcement in our Commonwealth,

thereby providing a higher level of police services to the citizens of Kentucky. “

*Chief John Kazlauskas,  
Owensboro Police Department*



*Paul Miles*

“Before Peace Officers Professional Standards law enforcement agencies did not know a persons true interest in law enforcement. Now I feel we choose to hire from the best pool of candidates available. I also feel POPS has taken much of the politics out of hiring. I fully support POPS.”

*Chief Paul Miles  
Whitesburg Police Department*



*Mike Ward*

“Twenty-three years ago I ended a four-year tour of duty as a United States Air Force security policeman and started working as a Kentucky law enforcement officer. On my first day, my sergeant gave me a tour of the city, explained the radio procedures and told me to call him if I needed anything. I was on my own to “patrol my beat in a military type fashion.” It was two years before I was able to go to basic training at DOCJT. Eighteen years later POPS was established and today we turn out young men and women from our academy that are the highest in caliber, receive the highest in training standards and are the highest in character.”

POPS has become a standard for others to achieve. We should be very proud of our accomplishments as Kentucky’s law enforcement community. We are the ones who have achieved this by working together, sharing information, ideas and having the fortitude to lead our communities and grow with them into a true profession. Leadership across this Commonwealth is what has caused us to be where we are today by taking the steps to ensure that those who follow us have an even greater opportunity to succeed. The mark of good leaders is in their ability to train their replacements. POPS has given us the vehicle to achieve success for years to come. The officers we put on our streets today “patrol their beat in a Kentucky-type fashion.” Patrol officers of whom I for one am proud of.”

*Chief Mike Ward  
Alexandria Police Department*

## KLEC Duties and Responsibilities

*DeAnna Boling, Program Coordinator*  
KLEC

The Kentucky Law Enforcement Council office is also the home of several other programs. As a matter of fact, you might call the office “the home of acronyms. The Kentucky Law Enforcement Council office also houses POPS, POTS, CDP, KLIC, and KIPS. While each acronym is memorable on its own, each has its own identity and purpose.

Peace Officer Professional Standards was created in 1998. Legislation (KRS 15.382) enacted by the General Assembly, the KLEC and the Department of Criminal Justice Training was passed that established physical training standards for pre-selection screening of peace officer applicants. This law requires applicants of law enforcement agencies in Kentucky to meet 17 pre-employment standards prior to becoming a peace officer in the state, a step that further improved the quality of Kentucky peace officers.

DOCJT, in conjunction with Dr. Thomas Collingwood of Fitness Intervention Technology, Dallas, Texas, conducted a validation study to determine the physical fitness areas as well as the physical fitness levels necessary to perform daily job tasks as peace officers. Eight areas were identified and from May to August 1998, a random sample of 192 officers was tested from across Kentucky. Dr. Collingwood analyzed the test data and provided the department with a standardized pre-selection process. This process also provided entry and exit standards for all basic training recruits.

The physical fitness areas tested in the pre-selection (Phase I) process are aerobic power or cardiovascular endurance, anaerobic power, absolute strength, and muscular endurance. There are five physical fitness tests given to examine these areas: a bench press equal to 64 percent of body weight, 18 sit ups in one minute, 300 meter run

in less than 65 seconds, 20 push ups, and 1.5 mile run in less than 17 minutes and 12 seconds. A second part of Phase I testing is the suitability examination scored by Law Enforcement Services Incorporated of Greensboro, North Carolina. The suitability test is designed to provide additional screening information to law enforcement agency executives about an applicant’s suitability or unsuitability to become a Kentucky peace officer. The screening measures a broad spectrum of abilities, personal characteristics, and related constructs such as integrity, conscientiousness and vocational preference, which are relevant to job-related duties.

Phase II of POPS testing puts the applicant through a polygraph and drug screen test. All pre-employment test results are provided to the agency executive. These results allow the executive to make an informed decision about hiring a particular applicant to be a peace officer. In the long run, POPS saves agencies money and time. Our examiners travel statewide daily providing these tests for applicants, lateral transfers, out of state transfers and telecommunicators requiring POPS testing.

The Career Development Program is a voluntary program that awards certificates in areas of expertise based on an individual’s education, training and experience. The program is open to all peace officers and telecommunicators. Joe Boldt, a member of the KLEC staff, manages and awards CDP certificates. Currently there are fourteen professional certificates one can choose to pursue. There are nine law enforcement and five telecommunications tracks. The CDP allows people to follow their specialized area of expertise while boosting their resume.

The newest edition to the Kentucky Law Enforcement office is the Kentucky Law Enforcement Issues Consortium. KLIC was created to provide a way for law enforce-



ment executives to share and debate important issues facing law enforcement in Kentucky. KLIC hopes to recommend areas where legislation changes are needed, host an atmosphere where an individual's concerns or ideas can openly be discussed, provide leaders who are nationally or internationally known that can impact important issues and provide an atmosphere conducive to building rapport and communication between local, county, state and federal agencies and the Justice and Public Safety Cabinet. These goals clearly outline a road to success where law enforcement agencies working together as one can accomplish even the most difficult task. KLIC will strive to unify efforts from professional associations, individual communities, state resources and law enforcement agencies. Membership in KLIC will be limited to 50 to 75 people plus an executive committee. Members will receive official appointments for a two-year period. The first meeting was held April 13 and 14 at DOCJT.

The KLEC in conjunction with DOCJT and the Kentucky State Police propelled Kentucky law enforcement forward once again by becoming the third state behind Pennsylvania and Texas to offer a state agency sponsored course for polygraph studies. The Kentucky Institute for Polygraph Studies just completed its first ever polygraph school of 10-weeks. DOCJT hosted the school and its students at their academy. The American Polygraph Association inspected KIPS in March of 2005 and pre-approved the school for accreditation. The final accreditation approval will occur in July of 2005. The APA, the most nationally renowned organization associated with polygraphy, accredited KIPS. KIPS will become the 15th polygraph school in the United States to receive this honor.

The Kentucky Law Enforcement Council is an interdependent body of people. Dr. John W. Bizzack, commissioner of DOCJT stated in the March 2004 issue of the Kentucky Law Enforcement News edition, "Leadership is an interdependent labor." The council embodies both



*Valerie Troutt, Tennessee Bureau of Investigations, and Rick Kurtz, director of the Kentucky Institute for Polygraph Studies, score a polygraph chart during a class exercise on KSP Trooper John Fyffe.*

of these words: leadership and interdependent. Webster's defines interdependent as mutually dependent:

"Today, the mission of one institution can be accomplished only by recognizing that it lives in an interdependent world with conflicts and overlapping interests," said Jacqueline Grennan Wexler. The council, as an appointed body that is committed to excellence, works closely with leaders in Kentucky law enforcement to make sure that we as a state hire and train the most qualified and professional peace officers in the nation.

## Get to Know the KLEC Staff



SUBMITTED/KLEC



Larry D. Ball

Larry D. Ball joined the Department of Criminal Justice Training in January 1997 with the Carrying Concealed Deadly Weapons Section. Ball then transferred to In-Service as an instructor and today is the executive director of the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council. After 25 years of service, he retired from the Lexington Division of Police as an assistant chief. Ball served in all divisions during his tenure with Lexington. He earned his Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Kentucky and his Master of Science degree from Eastern Kentucky University. He has served as an adjunct instructor for Eastern Kentucky University, Western Kentucky University and Kentucky State University. Ball serves as a consultant for the International Association of Chiefs of Police and the National Highway Traffic Safety Association. Ball also served on numerous community service boards including Big Brothers/Big Sisters and the Lexington Humane Society. Ball is married to Sandy and has one son, Josh who is serving our country as a pilot with the United States Navy.

### What is the most significant change you have seen in POPS since you became executive director?

The most positive change is how well all the agencies have embraced the concept of statewide standards.

### Part of the POPS testing process requires a polygraph test. Your office has several Polygraph Examiners. What led to the decision to have your own staff certified to perform polygraph exams and how has it helped the process?

Initially we used contract examiners, but that proved to be difficult to manage because of client needs. Particularly smaller agencies can not wait very long to have testing conducted polygraph or otherwise. In-house examiners allow us to be much more responsive to agency needs. This is how we told them it would be.

### Give us an overview of the variety of work and assignments for which your staff is responsible.

At the beginning everyone had to be a jack-of-all trades. Each is capable of conducting PT tests, suitability screener, drug tests and talking with chiefs and sheriffs on a daily basis to discuss legal issues involving POPS. Only those that are licensed examiners are capable of conducting polygraph exams. Plus the Career Development program is promoted and managed from the office.

### How do you think Kentucky peace officers rate with other peace officers around the country since POPS was enacted in 1998?

Our standards are good as or better than any in the country. Also, like other states our standards will change and evolve as the need arises.



# Special Section



**Melissa Beck**  
Admin. Section  
Supervisor

**Melissa Beck** began with the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council on April 1, 1999. She came here from the private sector as office manager of a large mental health office in Lexington, working there over eight years. She has been married for seven years to Greg Beck and has two children, Jacob and Alayna. Melissa loves her job and enjoys working with people throughout the state.



**DeAnna Boling**  
Program  
Coordinator

**DeAnna Boling** joined the Department of Criminal Justice Training in July 2000 and transferred to the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council in July of 2003. Prior to joining the Department of Criminal Justice Training, DeAnna worked for the Paris Police Department as a telecommunicator and assistant supervisor and as a manager in the private sector for a national computer company. She is married to George Boling and has 5 children, four of which are in college. She is finishing a police administration degree at Eastern Kentucky University.



**Joe Boldt**  
Program  
Coordinator

**Joseph Boldt** has been with the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council office since the inception of POPS in 1998. His responsibilities include administering physical agility, psychological, and drug screen testing to police applicants across the state. He also is the program coordinator for the Career Development Program, which awards professional certificates to law enforcement officers and telecommunicators on a statewide basis. He holds a Masters Degree in Criminal Justice from Eastern Kentucky University and a Bachelors Degree in Psychology from Western Kentucky University. He is a military veteran having served with the 82nd Airborne Division. He is married and has two adult sons.



**Kelly Adkins**  
Admin.  
Specialist II

**Kelly Adkins** came to the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council in September of 2002. She is a graduate from Eastern Kentucky University with a degree in Nutrition Care Management. Kelly married Michael Adkins in August of 2004. Kelly is originally from Louisa and now resides in Richmond with her husband.

**Pam Shaw** came to the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council in May of 1999. She holds a Bachelor of Arts in Exercise Science from Asbury College and a Master of Science in Allied Health Education from Eastern Kentucky University. Prior to joining



**Pam Shaw**  
Admin. Section  
Supervisor

the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council, she worked as an athletic trainer in sports medicine. Pam is originally from Lima, OH and now resides in Lexington.



**Mike Beck**  
Program  
Coordinator

**Mike Beck** joined the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council in January 2002 following 15 years of management in the private sector. A life-long resident of central Kentucky, Mike is married and has a 3-year-old son. Mike received his Bachelor of Business Administration degree from the University of Kentucky in 1983 and graduated from the American International Institute of Polygraph in August 2002. In addition to his primary responsibility of administering POPS pre-employment testing throughout the state, he also prepares for and facilitates the Peace Officer Professional Standards committee's quarterly meetings.



**Gary Davis**  
Program  
Coordinator

**Gary Davis** retired from the Lexington Division of Police in 1997 with 25 years of service. His work assignments ranged from plainclothes duty to solo motorcycle detail. Gary joined the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council in January of 2002 and graduated polygraph school in August of 2002. He and his wife have 4 children, Matthew 27, Zachary 19, Olivia 17, and Mercedes 15.



**Rick Bastin**  
Program  
Coordinator

**Rick Bastin** retired from the Lexington Division of Police after 23 years of service. He came to the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council in October of 2000 and graduated from the American International Institute of Polygraph in August of 2001. Rick has been married for 24 years to Stephanie Bastin (Assistant Chief of the University of Kentucky Police Department) and they have three children. Their son is attending the University of Kentucky and their two daughters are seniors at East Jessamine High School.



**Don Nicholson**  
Instructor

**Don Nicholson** retired from the Lexington Division of Police after 22 years of service. He began working at the Department of Criminal Justice Training in November of 2003 as an instructor with Professional Development and transferred to the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council in July of 2004. Don holds a Bachelor of Science from the State University of New York. He has been married for 26 years with two children.



# New Legislation Passed Affects Law Enforcement

*Steve Lynn, Assistant General Counsel  
Department of Criminal Justice Training*

The 2005 Regular Session of the Kentucky General Assembly adjourned sine die on March 21. The following bills of interest to law enforcement were signed by Governor Ernie Fletcher. At the time this article went to press, statute numbers had not yet been assigned by the Legislative Research Commission. Unless otherwise noted, all of the following bills will become effective on June 20.

### **SENATE BILL 63**

Senate Bill 63, sponsored by Senator Robert Stivers, is expected to have a significant impact in the coming years on the growing methamphetamine problem in Kentucky. Modeled after legislation that dramatically decreased methamphetamine production in Oklahoma, this bill requires drugs containing ephedrine, pseudoephedrine or phenylpropanolamine to be dispensed only by a pharmacist or pharmacy technician, requires a record to be kept of the transaction, and decreases the amount of a product that can be possessed from 24 grams to nine grams in a 30-day period. It should be noted that the prohibitions do not apply to ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, or phenylpropanolamine products that are in liquid or gel capsule form and these products may still be sold without restriction. Additional significant provisions in the bill include the creation of the new offenses of controlled substance endangerment to a child in the first through fourth degrees to address situations where children are found in close proximity to a meth lab. In addition to or in lieu of criminal penalties, a civil action may be filed against a defendant for the meth lab clean up costs, the costs of prosecution, and the cost of detecting and investigating the offense. Further, the bill addresses the 2003 Supreme Court decision in *Kotilla v. Commonwealth* by permitting a conviction for manufacturing methamphetamine in situations where the defendant has the intent to manufacture and possesses two or more

chemicals or items of equipment for the manufacture of methamphetamine, rather than requiring all. For more details, please see the article on page 92.

### **SENATE BILL 106**

This bill creates a new offense prohibiting the use of a computer, computer bulletin boards or other electronic means for the purposes of procuring or promoting the use of a minor, or a police officer posing as a minor, to commit certain sexual offenses. This new offense is a Class D felony.

### **SENATE BILL 129**

This bill permits a sheriff to accept donations of money or goods to be used for public purposes. In order to accept donations, the sheriff must establish a register for recording donation, donor, date of acceptance, amount and purpose for which donation was given. The register is a public record and the sheriff is prohibited from using donations for the private benefit of his or her office. Donations for public purposes shall not prevent a sheriff from accepting contributions intended for his or her reelection campaign.

### **SENATE BILL 142**

This bill implements the Federal Law Enforcement Officers Safety Act of 2004, which authorizes active and retired law enforcement officers to carry concealed deadly weapons nationwide if they meet certain requirements and qualify with a firearm. The firearm qualification standard that was established for active Kentucky officers as a condition of their peace officer certification is the same standard that must be met by an applicant for a Kentucky CCDW permit, which is firing 20 rounds at a silhouette target from 21 feet and hitting the target at least 11 times. Retirees that wish to carry a concealed weapon under the provisions of the

federal law must also meet this firearm qualification standard and will receive a certificate from the Kentucky State Police indicating they have qualified. The firearm qualification requirement may be fired under the supervision of a firearms instructor in the retiree's former agency, a DOCJT certified law enforcement firearms instructor or instructor-trainer, or a CCDW instructor or instructor trainer. The instructor cannot charge more than \$20 for qualification, not including the cost of ammunition. The Justice and Public Safety Cabinet, Department of Military Affairs, and the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources are also required to make their range facilities available not less than four days per year for the qualification of retired peace officers. Other provisions of the bill permit a college, university or technical school to control the possession of deadly weapons on its property, permits a city, county or urban-county government to prohibit or limit the carrying of concealed weapons on its property and prohibits the carrying of concealed weapons in a detention center without permission of the warden or jailer.

#### **HOUSE BILL 17**

This bill prohibits the use of a mobile infrared transmitter (MIRET) to change a traffic signal, unless operating an emergency vehicle, and establishes penalties for the violation.

#### **HOUSE BILL 59**

This bill amended the Open Records Law to create an exception for the disclosure of certain records relating to homeland security. It further amended the Open Meetings Law to permit governmental officials to exclude members of the general public from a meeting where homeland security matters are discussed. Enacted as an emergency, this bill took effect upon signing by Governor Fletcher on March 16.

#### **HOUSE BILL 201**

This bill relating to Kentucky State Police promotions amended KRS 16.010 to define continuous service and amended KRS 16.055 to make changes to the terms and conditions of promotions to sergeant, lieutenant and captain. The bill further changed to one year the requirement of three years of continuous service at each rank before promotion to the next level. This bill will become effective on January 1, 2006.

#### **HOUSE BILL 267**

This bill, which is sure to be a favorite among officers of the Kentucky State Police and Kentucky Vehicle Enforcement, established the biennial budget for the Commonwealth for 2004 to 2006. Effective January 1, 2006, state troopers, arson investigators, hazardous devices investigators, and legislative security specialists of the Kentucky State Police, and officers of the Kentucky Vehicle Enforcement will begin participation in the Kentucky Law Enforcement Foundation Program Fund and receive the \$3,100 annual training incentive stipend. For more details, please see the article on page 40.

#### **HOUSE BILL 298**

This bill repealed certain mandatory training statutes for law enforcement and requires the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council to promulgate administrative regulations establishing basic training courses that include elder abuse, domestic violence, child abuse, HIV-AIDS, and bias-related crimes. The KLEC is further charged with the duty of approving mandatory professional development courses, which shall be taken the year following its approval, and no more than two times in eight years.



# Review Of Senate Bill 63

## *New Meth Legislation Creates New Offenses, Amends Some Existing Ones and Limits the Availability of Precursors*

Michael S. Schwendeman, Staff Attorney  
Legal Training Section

In its 2005 regular session, the Kentucky General Assembly enacted Senate Bill 63, which had been proposed by Governor Ernie Fletcher and Lt. Governor Steve Pence. It is a broad and sweeping piece of legislation designed to combat the large and growing problem of methamphetamine in Kentucky. It creates new offenses, amends some existing ones and limits the availability of methamphetamine precursors in over-the-counter sales. Sections 1 through 13 create or amend statutes in KRS Chapter 218A. Sections 14 through 21 create or amend statutes in KRS Chapter 315. As of the date this article was written, the Legislative Research Commission had not yet assigned KRS numbers for the new sections that were created. The new laws and amendments created by SB 63 will become effective on June 20.

Section 1 of SB 63 creates the offense of trafficking in or transferring a dietary supplement containing ephedrine group alkaloids, limiting sale of the products to prescription only. Violations would be punished as a Class A misdemeanor on the first offense, and a Class D felony on any subsequent offenses.

Sections 2 through 5 of SB 63 create four degrees of the offense of Controlled Substance Endangerment. A person would be guilty of controlled substance endangerment when he knowingly causes or permits a child to be present when any person is illegally manufacturing a controlled substance or methamphetamine, or possesses a hazardous chemical substance with intent to manufacture a controlled substance or methamphetamine under circumstances that place a child in danger of serious physical injury or death. Which degree of the offense the actor would be guilty of would depend upon what happens to the child. If the child dies as a result of the commission of the offense, it is first degree, punishable as a Class A felony. If the child suffers a serious physical injury it is second degree, and punishable as a Class B felony. Should the child suffer a physical injury, the violation will be third degree, and punished as a Class C felony. Finally, should the child be uninjured, it is fourth degree, punished as a Class D felony. A child is defined as any person under the age of majority as specified in KRS 2.015. Controlled Substance Endangerment will not be applicable in cases where the offender endangered adults. In such cases where the offender endangered adults, appropriate degree Wanton Endangerment charges should be made.

In Section 6, SB 63 makes sweeping changes in the availability of pseudo-ephedrine products over the counter. Any product containing a detectable amount of ephedrine, pseudoephedrine,

or phenylpropanolamine shall only be sold by a registered pharmacist, pharmacy intern or a pharmacy technician. These products will no longer be sold off the shelf. Any person obtaining any non-prescription product containing these compounds will have to present a government issued photo identification showing their date of birth, sign a written log showing the date of the transaction, their name, birth date, and address, and the amount and name of the compound, mixture or preparation. An electronic record keeping mechanism may be used instead of the log. The pharmacist, intern or technician, shall initial the entry of each sale. The log must be kept for two years, and will be subject to random inspection by law enforcement officers. Intentional failure to make an accurate log entry will subject the violator to a fine of not more than \$1,000 for each violation, which may also be evidence of a violation of KRS 218A.1438. Civil liability is also created for an employer who by negligence fails to ensure that his staff is properly trained and supervised, or encourages putting incorrect information in the log.

SB 63 also places restrictions on purchases or acquisition of products containing ephedrine, pseudoephedrine or phenylpropanolamine by the public. No person shall purchase, receive or acquire by any means products containing more than nine grams of these ingredients within a 30-day period. This will not apply to a product dispensed pursuant to a valid prescription. Also, no person shall purchase, receive or otherwise acquire more than three packages of any product containing the active ingredients during each transaction. No person under the age of 18 may purchase or attempt to purchase these products. Also, no person shall aid or assist a person under the age of 18 in purchasing such products.

The restrictions on sale of these products in Section 6 will not apply to any product containing ephedrine, pseudoephedrine or phenylpropanolamine, which are in liquid, capsule or gel capsule form, or to any compound, mixture or preparations containing these ingredients, which are not deemed subject to abuse upon joint review and agreement of the Office of Drug Control Policy, the Board of Pharmacy and the Cabinet for Health and Family Services. The provisions of Section 6 shall not apply to a licensed manufacturer producing and lawfully distributing a product in commerce, a wholesaler lawfully distributing in commerce, a licensed pharmacy, a health care facility licensed pursuant to KRS Chapter 216B, a licensed long-term care facility, a government-



operated health department, a physician's office, a publicly-operated detention facility, or a privately operated detention facility under contract with the Commonwealth, a public or private educational institution maintaining a health care program, or a government-operated or industrial facility serving its own employees. Section 6 shall pre-empt and supercede all local laws and ordinances regulating the sale of products containing ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, or phenylpropanolamine.

Section 7 makes amendments to several definitions of terms in KRS 218A.010, and adds several new ones. Of particular note is the addition of "Intent to Manufacture." It is defined as "... any evidence, which demonstrates a person's conscious objective to manufacture a controlled substance or methamphetamine. Such evidence includes, but is not limited to statements, a chemical substance's usage, quantity, manner of storage, or proximity to other chemical substances or equipment used to manufacture a controlled substance or methamphetamine."

In Section 9, the General Assembly amended KRS 218A.1432, and in doing so effectively overturned the decision of the Kentucky Supreme Court in the case of *Kotilla v. Commonwealth*, Ky., 114 S.W.3d 226 (2003). In that case, the Court held that to convict a defendant of manufacturing methamphetamine per KRS 218A.1432(1)(b) on the basis of possessing the chemicals or equipment necessary with intent to manufacture methamphetamine, the Commonwealth would have to prove that the defendant possessed either all of the chemicals, or all of the equipment necessary to manufacture methamphetamine with the intent to manufacture it. As re-written, KRS 218A.1432(1)(b) will state: "With intent to manufacture methamphetamine possesses two (2) or more chemicals or two (2) or more items of equipment for the manufacture of methamphetamine." The phrase "intent to manufacture" was defined in Section 7 of SB 63. It is important to remember that this change will not relieve law enforcement of the necessity of producing evidence that the suspect possessed the items with the intent to manufacture methamphetamine. After all, it is not unlawful merely to possess most of these items.

Section 10 amends KRS 218A.1437, Possession of a Methamphetamine Precursor. The quantity of ephedrine, pseudoephedrine or phenylpropanolamine needed to establish prima facie evidence of possession with intent to manufacture methamphetamine will be lowered from the current 24 grams of product to nine grams. Such possession will now be within any 30 day period. Previously, there was no time limit in the statute.

KRS 218A.1438, Unlawful Distribution of a Methamphetamine Precursor is amended to provide for civil action against a violator. This civil action may be brought in addition to, or in lieu, of any criminal penalty for violation of KRS 218A.1438. Damages that may be sought include any and all costs of detecting, investigating, and cleaning up or remediating unlawfully operated laboratories to manufacture methamphetamine or other

controlled substances; cost of prosecution of criminal cases arising from the illegal sale, transfer, distribution, manufacture, or dispensing of a controlled substance or their precursors; court costs and attorney's fees, consequential damages and punitive damages.

In Section 12, KRS 218A.992, Penalty Enhancement Due to Possession of a Firearm, was amended to clarify the circumstance of the possession. Now, it must be proven that not only was the defendant in possession of a firearm at the time of the offense under KRS Chapter 218A, it must be proven that the possession was in furtherance of the offense. Mere incidental possession will not suffice to trigger the penalty enhancement.

Section 13 amends the definitions of KRS 218A.1431 to cover 218A.1431 to 218A.1438.

In Section 14, SB 63 creates a new statute in KRS Chapter 315 to deal with the problem of Internet drug sales. It will be a Class C felony for a person or pharmacy, wherever located, that is not licensed to engage in the practice of pharmacy and knowingly to use or attempt to use the Internet to communicate with or obtain information from another person in the Commonwealth, and uses or attempts to use that information to fill or refill a prescription for a prescription drug for that person, or to deliver, cause, allow or aid in the delivery of a controlled substance, imitated controlled substance, counterfeit controlled substance or prescription drug to the other person. The punishment will go up to a Class B felony if the substance dispensed was a Schedule I controlled substance or is the proximate cause of serious physical injury or death to the recipient of the substance. The same punishments will apply to any person who knowingly aids another in violation of this section.

Section 15 provides that Section 14 would not apply to a common or contract carrier, or warehouseman, or any employee or agent of a pharmacist, unless they were acting outside the scope of their employment or know or has reasonable cause to believe the act or transaction is unlawful. Likewise, it does not apply to the recipient unless he knows or has reasonable cause to believe the act or transaction is unlawful.

In Section 17, any drug that is ordered or shipped in violation of any provision of Chapter 315 or Chapter 218A shall be considered contraband. It may be seized by any peace officer or any employee of the Board of Pharmacy designated to enforce the provisions of those chapters. Prior to seizing the drug, the officer shall make a reasonable effort to determine who ordered the drug, the pharmacy from which it was ordered, the shipper of the drug, the intended recipient of the drug and whether or not the shipment was legal.

SB 63 marks a huge step forward in Kentucky's ongoing fight against the scourge of methamphetamine. Since similar legislation in other states has had very positive results in combating methamphetamine manufacturing and trafficking, it is hoped that Kentucky will experience similarly beneficial effects.

# CASE BRIEF

## RAMSEY V. COMMONWEALTH 157 S. W. 3d 194

*Briefed by*  
*Michael S. Schwendeman, Staff Attorney*  
*Legal Training Section*

The Kentucky Supreme Court has handed down an opinion in the case of *Ramsey v. Commonwealth* that potentially may have very great impact in cases involving driving under the influence. It addressed the issue of what conduct by a person who is driving under the influence would constitute extreme indifference to human life.

On the evening of January 15, 2001, Larry Ramsey got into an argument with his girlfriend. It became so heated that Ramsey left, taking their 10-year-old son with him. Ramsey got into his pickup truck and drove off. The girlfriend went to a nearby store and called the police. She advised them that Ramsey had been drinking and was driving with their son. Sgt. Cross of the Pulaski County Sheriff's Office began to search for Ramsey. At a four-way intersection, Cross observed a pickup truck matching the description of Ramsey's. The truck stopped at the sign, then suddenly accelerated at a high speed away from the intersection. Cross began to pursue, but as he did so, the truck slowed down and turned off the headlights. It continued down the road for a short distance before pulling off and stopping. Ramsey and the boy were in the vehicle. Ramsey admitted to having been drinking earlier in the day, and the deputy observed beer cans in the vehicle, one of them being open. Ramsey appeared to be under the influence and smelled of alcohol. The deputy arrested Ramsey, charging him with 1st Degree Wanton Endangerment,

DUI (fourth offense), and driving with a suspended license (third offense). He was convicted on all counts, and he appealed.

**ISSUE:** Is a defendant guilty of 1st Degree Wanton Endangerment when, under the influence, he operates a vehicle in an unreasonable manner with a passenger in the vehicle?

**HOLDING:** Yes. The Court reviewed the elements of the offense of 1st Degree Wanton Endangerment. A person is guilty when, "under circumstances manifesting extreme indifference to the value of human life, he wantonly engages in conduct which creates a substantial danger of death or serious physical injury to another person." KRS 508.060(1). Regarding the mental state of "wantonly," it referenced the statutory definition under KRS 501.020(3). A person acts wantonly when he is aware of and consciously disregards a substantial and unjustifiable risk the result will occur or that the circumstance exists. A person who creates such a substantial and unjustifiable risk but is unaware of it by reason of involuntary intoxication acts wantonly with respect thereto. The Court then set forth its reasoning as to why Ramsey's conduct met the definition of wanton conduct.

The Court took notice of the great toll in lives lost every year due to drunk driving. They stated that Ramsey

“substantially endangered his son by driving under the influence. Alcohol apparently and adversely impacted his ability to operate the vehicle.” They went on to note how he took off from the intersection at an unreasonably high speed and even drove for a while after dark with the lights off. The Court found it could “safely conclude that appellant’s ongoing intoxication created a situation which put his minor child at substantial risk of suffering serious physical harm or death.”

The key issue that had to be resolved was whether the conduct manifested extreme indifference to the value of human life. It was on this point that the Court split 4-3. The Court noted that merely driving under the influence, without more, would not support a wanton endangerment charge against the operator for any passenger who may be on board. Whether wanton conduct rises to the level of extreme indifference is a question for the trier of fact. In the case of *Brown v. Commonwealth, Ky.*, 975 S.W.2d 922 (1998), the Court held that the jury could decide if the actor’s conduct rose to the level of “aggravated wantonness, and if so, they could find extreme indifference to the value of human life.” Interestingly, the Court cited *Walden v. Commonwealth of Kentucky*, 805 S.W.2d 102 (1991), and *Estep v. Commonwealth of Kentucky*, 957 S.W.2d 191 (1997) as authority to state that intoxication alone would either suffice to establish aggravated wantonness or it was the circumstance that raised the conduct to that level. The majority then proceeded to

explain how Ramsey’s conduct went beyond the minimum threshold established by *Walden* and *Estep*.

The record showed that Ramsey had done more than merely drive under the influence with his child in the truck. It was noted that this was his third time operating on a license suspended for DUI, that he had accelerated

away from an intersection at a noticeably higher than normal speed, and that he had turned off his headlights while still operating the vehicle on the roadway. The Court apparently considered it important to the evaluation that his passenger was a minor child, who would have no capability of deciding to go or not, and no way to evaluate dangerous driving. (This point was greatly criticized in the dissent.) Therefore, the element of extreme indifference to human life was not established merely on the act of drunk driving, but on additional conduct that increased the danger. Other

language in the opinion indicated that such conduct as driving at very high speed or on the wrong side of the road, might also suffice.

The Court stressed that its opinion in this case “should not be read as authorization of a wanton endangerment prosecution in every DUI violation...**The sole fact of intoxication is not enough to sustain a conviction of wanton endangerment.**” (emphasis added). This case should be seen as setting a floor to establish extreme indifference to human life. To support a charge and conviction of a wanton mental state offense with extreme indifference as an element, an officer will need facts at least as strong as those in the Ramsey case.

The Court found it could “safely conclude that appellant’s ongoing intoxication created a situation which put his minor child at substantial risk of suffering serious physical harm or death.”



# CASE BRIEF

## ILLINOIS V. CABALLES 543 U.S. \_\_\_, 125 S.Ct. 843

Briefed by  
Michael S. Schwendeman, Staff Attorney  
Legal Training Section

The U.S. Supreme Court has handed down a decision clarifying the use of drug sniffing dogs in traffic stops in the case of *Illinois v. Caballes*, 543 U.S. \_\_\_, 125 S.Ct. 834 (2005). While it does not change the law in Kentucky, it does reinforce the rule regarding detaining a motorist in a traffic stop to allow the dog to arrive.

An Illinois state trooper stopped Roy Caballes for speeding on an interstate highway. Following procedure, the trooper radioed dispatch and advised of the stop and its location. A second state trooper, who had a drug-sniffing dog with him, heard the call. He was close by, and so on his own initiative he drove to the location of the stop. He arrived while Caballes was still in the cruiser of the first trooper receiving a courtesy warning. The second trooper got the dog out of the car, and walked it around Caballes' vehicle. The dog quickly alerted on the trunk of the car. A search of the vehicle revealed marijuana, and Caballes was arrested. It was uncontested that prior to the dog sniff that there was no reason to believe that Caballes had any controlled substances in his vehicle. The dog sniff was therefore not based on reasonable suspicion.

Caballes was convicted after his attempt to have the search held invalid failed. The Appellate Court affirmed his conviction. However, when Caballes appealed to the Illinois Supreme Court, they reversed the conviction. The Illinois court held that performing a canine sniff without specific and articulable facts to suggest drug activity "unjustifiably enlarged the scope of a routine traffic stop into a drug investigation," and violated the Fourth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. The state of Illinois appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court.

**ISSUE:** Does the Fourth Amendment require reasonable, articulable suspicion to justify using a drug-detection

dog to sniff a vehicle during a legitimate traffic stop?

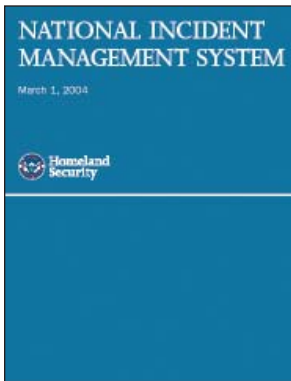
**HOLDING:** No. The Supreme Court reversed the Illinois Supreme Court in a 6-2 decision. They held that a dog sniff would not change the character of a traffic stop that was otherwise lawful at its inception and executed in a reasonable manner. The Court stated that there was no reasonable expectation of privacy in this case that was compromised by the dog sniff. This was because the expectation that certain facts will not come to the attention of the authorities is not the same as a privacy interest that society would consider reasonable. A sniff by a well-trained drug canine merely discloses the presence or absence of controlled substances. Use of the dog during a lawful traffic stop does not implicate legitimate privacy interests.

The Court made it clear, however, that the result would have been different had the traffic stop been unreasonably prolonged to enable the dog to arrive. To prolong the stop in this manner would turn the stop into an unreasonable seizure. Anything that followed from that, including an otherwise lawful dog sniff, would be an unlawful search and the fruits of it would be suppressed. Dragging out the stop and stalling for time so the dog can arrive is not allowed.

If an officer wanted to get a dog sniff on a vehicle stop, but the dog could not arrive before the completion of the stop, the officer may still ask the operator of the vehicle to consent to wait for the dog. The officer has nothing to lose at that point, and everything to gain. The worst that will happen is the operator will refuse, in which case they are free to go on their way. Per the earlier case of *Ohio v. Robinette*, 519 U.S. 33, 117 S.Ct. 417 (1996), an officer is not obligated to advise a subject that he may refuse consent to the search unless he is asked.

# NIMS Update

Shawn Herron, Staff Attorney  
Legal Training Section



In the next few months, law enforcement agencies across the state will be invited by their county emergency management office to participate in the completion of the National Incident Management System Capability Assessment Support Tool (NIMCAST). This document, consisting of 75 questions, is a web-based, self-assessment tool designed to aid state and local

agencies and jurisdictions in determining their capabilities and compliance against the requirements established in the recently released National Incident Management System

(NIMS).

Completion of this document, to create a baseline assessment of the emergency readiness for agencies and communities, is the first step toward reaching compliance with requirements of NIMS. Progress toward compliance with NIMS will be a prerequisite to receiving federal preparedness funding in the future. Agencies are encouraged to contact their county emergency manager for further details and to ensure that they will receive all needed information and training regarding the process.

Further information about the process can be found at [www.nimsonline.com](http://www.nimsonline.com). In Kentucky, the Office of Homeland Security is managing the process through the Area Development Districts. Further information may be found at <http://homelandsecurity.ky.gov/nimsinfo.htm>.

## Calendar

June	6: KLEMF Golf Tournament 10: Graduation of Basic Class 357 18: Kentucky Concerns of Police Survivors motorcycle ride, starting at Gall's Inc.
July	1: Graduation of Academy of Police Supervision 1: Graduation of Telecommunications Academy 24-28: 33rd Annual KACP Conference, Owensboro at the Executive Inn Rivermont 29: Graduation of Basic Class 359
Aug.	3-4: KLEC meeting, Richmond at the Department of Criminal Justice Training 4-7: 10th Annual Conference of the National Association of Women Law Enforcement Executives, Houston Texas at the Double Tree Hotel at Allen Center 19: Graduation of Basic Class 360 19: Graduation of Telecommunications Academy 26: Graduation of Academy of Police Supervision

# DNA Crime Solving Tactics Used Around the Nation

*National Institute of Justice*

## The Issue

Property crime offenders have high recidivism rates, their crime and violence can escalate, and property crime cases often go unsolved. It has been estimated that each burglar in the top 10 percent of burglars commits more than 232 burglaries per year. Several police departments in the United States are finding that they may be able to change these trends. When they analyze DNA from a burglary, they get evidence that often solves several other cases as well. They are also finding that biological evidence collected from property crime scenes can prevent future property crimes and more serious offenses.

The Miami-Dade Police Department, Palm Beach County Sheriff's Office, and New York City Police Department are solving high-volume property crimes (like burglary and auto theft) and violent crimes (like sexual assault and murder) using DNA funds they received from the National Institute of Justice. They are discovering that analyzing DNA from property crimes can have major public safety benefits.

## Background

Biological evidence can be retrieved from property crime scenes. Burglars often cut themselves on broken glass as they enter a property and blood is an obvious source of DNA evidence. Plus crime labs can get a profile from "invisible" DNA evidence police retrieve from the sweatband inside a cap, from the inside of a mask, on a cigarette butt, in chewing gum, on a drinking glass, or from a half-eaten sandwich. In New York, analysts have had great success processing this "invisible" burglary evidence from the skin cells deposited from perspiration or saliva.

## Public Safety Impact

Mark Dale, crime lab director at the NYPD, said that

in his experience, when DNA from a no-suspect murder scene is checked against records in the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS), it often matches DNA from a no-suspect burglary. Review of the state's first 1,000 hits showed that the vast majority were linked to crimes like homicide and rape, but of these, 82 percent of the offenders were already in the databank as a result of a prior conviction for a lesser crime such as burglary or drugs. According to a Florida state study, 52 percent of database hits against murder and sexual assault cases matched individuals who had prior convictions for burglary.

With NIJ support, the crime labs in Miami-Dade, Palm Beach, and New York City have achieved dramatic results by analyzing biological evidence collected from property crime scenes.

## The Numbers

In New York, biological evidence from 201 burglaries yielded 86 CODIS-acceptable DNA profiles. On the basis of these numbers, the lab has been able to identify several pattern burglaries. One profile uncovered a five-burglary serial offender. Most of New York's DNA profiles resulted in forensic hits to multiple unsolved cases. Three were linked to more serious, violent crimes such as sexual assault and robbery. In all, 37 burglary profiles have been linked through CODIS to other unsolved cases; 31 of the newly analyzed cases were matched through CODIS to convicted offenders and are now being investigated; arrests are pending.

DNA in blood stains collected at the scenes of four household burglaries in Miami-Dade linked all cases to the same offender, who turned out to be a previously convicted burglar. DNA evidence also linked three different no-suspect vehicle and residential burglaries and identified the perpetrator. He, too, turned out to be a previously convicted burglar.



Overall, in Miami-Dade, 526 no-suspect DNA profiles produced 271 hits; in Palm Beach, 229 profiles produced 91 hits. Of the 362 CODIS hits, 56 percent came from evidence collected at burglary scenes.

### The Cost

The cost of DNA testing depends on several factors: the number of samples tested per case, the type of DNA testing needed (nuclear or mitochondrial), and the cost to have police collect biological evidence at property crime scenes and pursue investigative leads generated by CODIS hits.

But the cost of DNA analysis must be weighed against the losses from crime incurred by the public. The Bureau of Justice Statistics estimates the average property loss from burglary is \$1,500.60. Bud Stuver, who heads the DNA testing program at the MDPD, looks at affordability from the broad perspective of the costs to the justice system as a whole. "It is much more expeditious to employ DNA testing than to pay investigators," he said.

### The Bottom Line

"We move quickly when profiles are needed for the high-priority crimes of murder and rape," says Cecilia Crouse, who supervises the DNA section of the Palm Beach County Sheriff's Office crime lab. The crime labs in New York City, Miami-Dade, and Palm Beach have shown that DNA can go a long way toward solving property crimes as well as violent crimes. Law enforcement agencies can clear even more cases when they collect biological evidence not just from the scenes of major crimes, but also from high-volume crimes, such as burglary.

Stuver, who has trained many officers in the MDPD to collect DNA at property crimes, shows them "it's worth the time and effort."

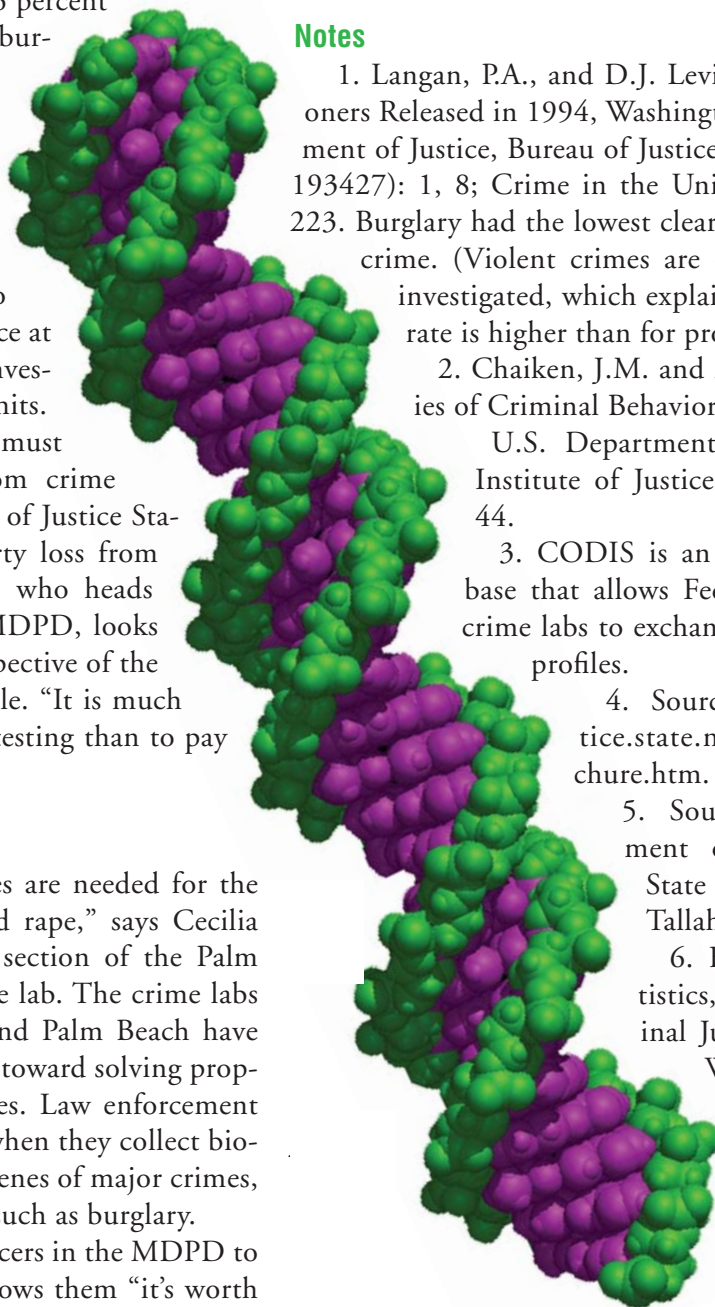
Mark Dale, in the NYPD, noted his lab is "now gathering data to investigate the links between recidivism, lesser offenses, and more serious crimes." If forthcoming data can show the links, then it may be possible in some instances to prevent murder by solving burglaries.

### For More Information

Visit <http://www.dna.gov>.

### Notes

1. Langan, P.A., and D.J. Levin, *Recidivism of Prisoners Released in 1994*, Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2002 (NCJ 193427): 1, 8; *Crime in the United States 2002*: 221, 223. Burglary had the lowest clearance rate of any Index crime. (Violent crimes are often more rigorously investigated, which explains why their clearance rate is higher than for property crimes.)
2. Chaiken, J.M. and M.R. Chaiken, *Varieties of Criminal Behavior*, Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, 1982 (NCJ 87680): 44.
3. CODIS is an FBI-distributed database that allows Federal, State, and local crime labs to exchange and compare DNA profiles.
4. Source: <http://criminaljustice.state.ny.us/forensic/dnabrochure.htm>.
5. Source: Florida Department of Law Enforcement State DNA Database Statistics, Tallahassee, Florida.
6. Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics*, 2000, Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2001 (NCJ 190251): 304.



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# KSP Dispatch Covers Kentucky

*Ed Scheumann, PMP,  
Project Manager for KSP statewide  
implementation of CAD, Wireless data, PSM and CARD projects*

How many 100 Main Street addresses are in Kentucky? Considering that Kentucky has 120 counties (more than California, Alaska, and Utah combined), there could be up to 120 different locations. When an emergency call is received by a KSP dispatch center, how do they know exactly where to send the units? The answer is digital mapping and accurate addressing, which are essential to the effectiveness of first responders.

Kentucky has initiated projects to build a statewide address-enabled map and a central database of all road names and addresses. This data will be used to enhance the capability to dispatch first responding units to emergency situations.

### Computer Aided Dispatch

Kentucky State Police began a project in November 2002 to implement Computer Aided Dispatch and digital mapping systems in all 16 police posts throughout the state. These systems enhance the emergency response capabilities of the posts by supplying the dispatcher with authentication of incoming 911 information, automatic recommendation of units, consistency of event codes, automated date/time stamp for all CAD actions, popup call guide questions tied to each event and extensive reporting capabilities.

A digital map is directly tied to the CAD so that the origin of 911 calls can be automatically mapped if the call address is received on the 911 line and if the map has proper addressing associated with the road centerline data. The dispatcher can easily supply driving instructions to the officer, which greatly enhances response time.

There are two primary types of data that are needed to make the maps functional. The first is road centerlines. These are the lines that define the location of the roads throughout the state. The Kentucky Transportation Cabinet, in partnership with the Area Development Districts, has accurately mapped all state, county and many private roads in the 120 counties.

The other piece of the mapping puzzle is the address of the person making the emergency call. Enhanced 911 (E-911)

systems automatically supply the phone number and location address to the dispatcher. There are in excess of 80 counties in Kentucky with E-911. When a county implements E-911, it must ensure that every building has a unique address assigned to it. This includes making sure that there are no duplicate names for streets. The naming of the roads and numbering of the houses is the responsibility of each county. The data goes into a file called the Master Street Addressing Guide (MSAG). In general, there is an MSAG for each county that has E-911 service.

Once centerline and addressing data are available for a county, they can be combined to generate a map with embedded addressing. This map can be used in conjunction with a mapping software package to graphically display roads and locations and to supply routing information for how to get from place to place.

At the same time that the CAD project was begun, a second project was conceived and started. The Public Safety Mapping Project (PSMP) was designed to meet the need to have accurate centerline data married with standardized addressing information across the state.

The ADDs are using MapSync's GeoSync software to associate the address ranges on the local MSAG to the data in the road centerlines from KYTC. The end result is an address-enabled map for each county.

The individual files for each county are submitted to KSP. The KSP GIS department integrates the mapping data into the central database, which contains all of the county data. The central PSMP database is based on the KYTC road centerlines so the scale is common across the state and maps can easily be generated for groups of counties in a Post area or for the entire state.

### MSAG Data

An important part of the PSMP database is the addressing information based on the county MSAG files. The MSAGs

### Challenges for KSP

When KSP embarked on its CAD project, it became quickly apparent that the local county maps would not fill the need for the mapping requirements at each post. The challenges that the project faced were:

- A KSP Post can have a jurisdiction of up to 11 counties.
- Not all counties within a Post's area have mapping data.
- Some counties in a Post area may not have any addressing at all (non E-911 counties).
- The source for KSP CAD addressing data is from each county through its MSAG.
- The county MSAGs are individual documents and can be in different formats.
- The MSAG files are not available to KSP on a regular basis for obtaining routine updates.
- There are a variety of road naming abbreviations between counties.

have two functions in the KSP project. One is to supply the address ranges for the digital maps used in CAD. The other is to generate a file that is used in CAD to validate addresses that are supplied by callers.

When an individual makes a 911 call to the KSP post, the address is either supplied by the phone system or given verbally by the caller. In both cases, the address is compared against the MSAG-based file that is loaded into the CAD. The dispatcher uses the system data to validate and correct any discrepancy. This supplies the CAD system with consistent address data that can later be used for reporting and location trend analysis. This works very well for a police department or sheriff's office who's

jurisdiction does not go beyond the county line. In fact, the 911 Coordinator is usually the person in charge of updating the county's MSAG file.

A problem arises in areas that are responsible for multiple counties. In order for the CAD address validation to work, the system needs an MSAG file that is a combination of all counties in the areas covered.

### Address Registry

The solution to this addressing dilemma is to build a central repository of all addresses in the state and use the database to generate the address validation files for the KSP Post CAD systems. This address database is called the Commonwealth Address Registry Database System (CARDS). The CARDS database is based on the United States Postal Service (USPS) file of addresses for Kentucky. Additional inputs for address information are the county MSAGs and KYTC road name information.

A large problem was encountered when trying to reconcile the road names between KYTC, MSAGs, and USPS. Each entity contains different names for many of the same roads. KYTC maintains the official state name for the road. The MSAG and USPS tend to have a more commonly used name. For example, KYTC lists KY60 while USPS uses Louisville Road. There are also differences in editing of names where one database will list a road as a 'Street' while in the other it is a 'Drive.' Or something as simple as the spelling may be different. About 95 percent of these differences are resolved prior to the initial load into the CARDS database.

CARDS is designed with a SQL database so that the data can be used with any mapping product, giving the data the flexibility to be used by any county's local system. The CARDS database may also be used to verify addressing information for other state agencies. The primary output from CARDS will be address validation files to be used in each of the KSP Post CAD system.

The address and road name data will be kept up to date by regular updates from USPS as well new data from the ADDs as county road data is updated for KYTC.

When the PSMP and CARDS systems are completed and in place, Kentucky will have consistent and complete statewide mapping and address information that can be used by any agency to enhance its product for all Kentucky citizens.



# TECH

## Law Enforcement Support

### Deputies Can Now Point, Click, Arrest

*St. Petersburg Times (FL) (05/10/05) P. 1B; Krueger, Curtis*  
Pinellas County, Fla., spent about \$250,000 last year to fit 50 cruisers with face recognition technology that helps officers identify suspects when an identification is in question. By taking a digital picture of a suspect, a photo can be compared against a database of thousands of stored digital images of people who have previously been arrested. The technology has played a key role in 45 arrests since September of last year. Pinellas sheriff's Lt. Jim Main says another 50 people have been identified with the technology. The system's use at the Pinellas County Criminal Justice Center has been a focus of criticism, with critics arguing that it constitutes privacy infringement and has also generated false positives on a few occasions. [http://www.sptimes.com/2005/05/10/Tampabay/Deputies\\_can\\_now\\_poin.shtml](http://www.sptimes.com/2005/05/10/Tampabay/Deputies_can_now_poin.shtml)

### Law Enforcement: Network Upgrade

*Grand Forks Herald (ND) (05/09/05); Davis, Lisa*  
A Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) interoperable communication grant has been offered to the Grand Forks Police Department. However, the department has to apply for the grant, which could pay for a new communication system that would be usable by both Grand Forks and Polk counties. The Grand Forks Police Department and fire department currently use the 800 system, which has operated mostly problem free but does not offer information sharing between the departments. The Grand Forks County Sheriff's Office — also a user of the 800 system — can access the VHF (very high frequency) digital system. Grand Forks and Polk counties would use the grant money to enable their police and public safety departments to switch to the VHF system. The grant could provide up to \$3 million in funding. <http://www.grandforks.com/mld/grandforks/news/11599432.htm>

### Devices Prove Handy in Fighting Crime

*Detroit Free Press (05/09/05); Wendland, Mike*  
The Wayne County, Mich., police department has found that BlackBerry devices, generally known as white-collar e-mailing tools, have a wide range of uses for law enforcement, especially for calling up mug shots, aliases, and warrants of suspected criminals. The devices have already helped capture one drunken-driving suspect who was known to be in a crowded location although no officer knew his physical description; an officer with a BlackBerry was able to call up the suspect's mug shot by entering his name, at which point the officers detained the man whose face matched the

mug shot. Wayne County has ordered 10 more BlackBerry devices to add to its current supply of five, to be distributed to officers on patrol at special events in order to better keep track of suspicious individuals. [http://www.freep.com/money/tech/mwendland9e\\_20050509.htm](http://www.freep.com/money/tech/mwendland9e_20050509.htm)

### New Cameras Installation About Complete at Lauderdale County Jail

*Associated Press (05/09/05)*

Fifty new surveillance cameras have been installed at the Lauderdale County Jail in Meridian, Miss., at a cost of \$174,000, \$63,000 of which came from drug seizures. Guards can now monitor inmates using a pair of 42-inch plasma color monitors, three 30-inch liquid crystal display screens, and a dozen 20-inch liquid crystal display screens. Video images are recorded onto a computer server. High-traffic areas are also wired for audio recording. Jail Administrator Kim Reece says the cameras have already captured several incidents of prisoner assault. <http://www.sunherald.com/mld/sunherald/news/politics/11602152.htm>

### Biometrics: Getting Back to Business

*Computerworld (05/09/05) P. 19; Gilhooly, Kym*

Biometric identification technology is caught between an eager public-sector market fueled by post-Sept. 11 security fears and immature standards and system scalability. Before Sept. 11, 2001, there was already a growing interest in biometric security solutions in the private sector, but afterwards vendors leapt at new agency-wide deployment opportunities; experts now say they do not expect widespread biometrics adoption in the private sector until the end of this decade, due to the lack of application programming interface standards, common file formats, and data interchange standards. Biometrics is already providing tangible payback for some companies, however, such as Telesis Community Credit Union, which uses biometrics for network and application access instead of passwords. Telesis' Phil Fowler said he decided to abandon password-only authentication when a network password cracker used during a security audit broke probably 80 percent of employee's passwords in just 30 minutes; biometrics won out against single-sign on solutions because Fowler felt uncomfortable using just one gateway into all applications. The Telesis system stores fingerprint profiles directly in the Microsoft Active Directory system in encrypted form. Marriott International has also seen significant benefits from its voice-identification biometric system that's used to automate password resets, which are required every 90 days

for about 40,000 employees. Given costs of up to \$31 per manual password reset, as estimated by Gartner, the automated option has resulted in huge savings, says Marriott's Al Sample. U.S. Navy CIO David Wennergren says large government biometrics projects such as the Defense Biometric Identification System will drive standards; the Defense Department system must not only be interoperable within different military branches, but also work with those at the FBI to enable data sharing, for instance. <http://www.computer-world.com/securitytopics/security/story/0,10801,101557,00.html>

## Crime-Mapping Center at California University of Pennsylvania

*Pittsburgh Tribune-Review (05/08/05); Katarski, Jeffry*

A new crime-mapping center will provide five rural Pennsylvania municipalities with sophisticated mapping reports that will help officers identify trends and respond accordingly. California University of Pennsylvania geography professor Tom Mueller launched the center with a \$208,000 grant from the Department of Justice. The center is staffed by students, who prepare weekly or monthly reports for local police officials using information gathered from reported local crimes. "What it does is give police a visual image of when and where certain crimes are occurring in their communities," says Mueller. The crime maps are supplemented with other forms of information, such as charts, so that law enforcement officials can easily determine the number of burglaries that occur in a specific geographic area at certain times. The data has already proven especially useful in fighting gas pump drive-offs, which have increased as the price of gas goes up, says Connellsville City Police Chief Steven Cooper. Mueller says crime-mapping capabilities are common among larger urban police departments, but that rural jurisdictions lack the money and resources to implement them. Eventually, Mueller plans to train police departments at the crime-mapping center.

[http://pittsburghlive.com/x/tribune-review/trib/fayette/s\\_331441.html](http://pittsburghlive.com/x/tribune-review/trib/fayette/s_331441.html)

## Tickets Just Clicks Away

*Maryland Gazette (05/07/05) P. A2; Daugherty, Scott*

So far, 191 Anne Arundel County, Md., police cruisers are outfitted with mobile data laptop computers that allow police officers to quickly conduct warrant searches and view mug shots. The ongoing program has already cost the county \$2 million, and county executive Janet S. Owens has planned another \$2 million to imple-

ment the computers in the remaining 479 cruisers by Spring 2006; the new deadline is 12 months sooner than originally planned. The laptops, along with a \$72.50 per month wireless modem connection, reduce warrant search time from up to 30 minutes via a dispatcher to just a few minutes. Also, police officers can quickly run license plates and immediately have a reason to pull over a motorist, even if that motorist does not engage in any noticeable illegal activities, explains Anne Arundel County police officer David O'Toole. Anne Arundel county public defender Dennis O'Connell doubts random license plate searches will hold up in court with each case requiring individual attention. Police spokesperson Lt. Joseph Jordan asserts that the database often contains outdated information, so all data is confirmed prior to the suspect entering police custody. <http://www.gazette.net>

## Fund to Hire More Police Officers May Be Tapped for Equipment

*Copley News Service (05/05/05); Smith, Gordon*

Los Angeles Police Chief William Bratton is proposing to the city council that a trust fund earmarked for recruiting and hiring officers be used to improve the department's technology. Computerized training simulators, digital video recorders to monitor police interactions with suspects and record stops, and license-plate scanners that would identify all the license plates in a given area and research the plates for any criminal history would be among the new technology the department would acquire. However, members of the city council are skeptical that the benefit from the technology would outweigh the loss of money required for meeting recruitment goals. <http://www.copleynews.com>

## Cobra StunLight Successfully Deployed During Mock Prison Riot

*M2 Press WIRE (05/05/05)*

Universal Guardian Holdings Inc. reports that its Cobra StunLight was successfully deployed in a live training scenario by members of the Wisconsin Department of Corrections during training exercises conducted at the Mock Prison Riot demonstration and training symposium May 1-4. The Mock Prison Riots sponsored by the Office of Law Enforcement Technology Commercialization (OLETC), the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), and the National Corrections and Law Enforcement Training and Technology Center (NCLETTTC) are designed to provide corrections officials worldwide with training on how to use technology and tactics to approach and handle prison riot situations. <http://www.pressalert.info/news/SinglePosting.php?ArticleID=2005050530>



# Department Call

**Oldham County Sheriff's Office**  
**100 W. Jefferson Street**  
**LaGrange, Ky. 40031**  
**(502) 222-9501**



**Sheriff Steve Sparrow**

County: Oldham  
Current Force: 28 sworn  
Coverage Area: 189 square miles  
Founded: 1824  
County Population: 46,178

## Kentucky Law Enforcement News

Department of Criminal Justice Training  
Kentucky Justice and Public Safety Cabinet  
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Eastern Kentucky University  
521 Lancaster Avenue  
Richmond, KY 40475-3102  
615-010

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